



Napoleon's German Enemies

The Armies of Hanover, Brunswick,
Hesse-Cassel and the Hanseatic Cities
(1792-1815)



by George F. Nafziger



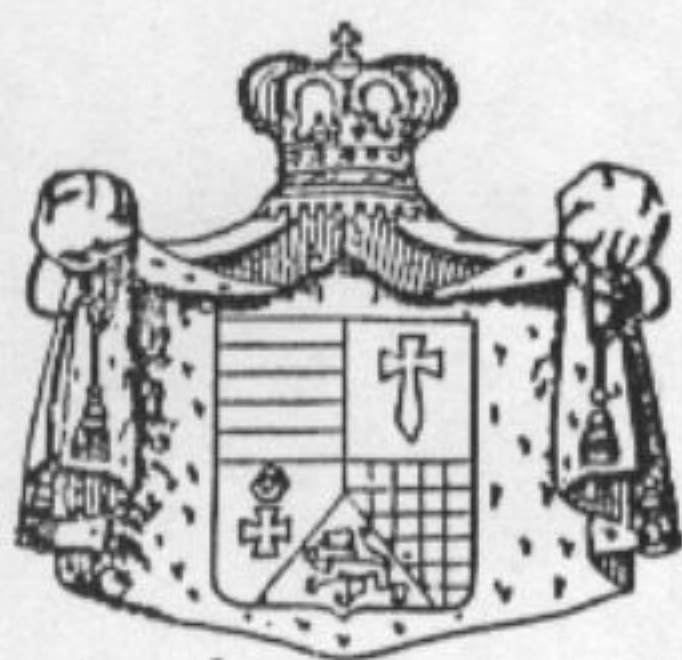
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THE ARMIES OF BRUNSWICK, HANOVER, HESSE-CASSEL, AND THE HANSEATIC CITIES

BY G.F.NAFZIGER

ILLUSTRATED BY M. GILBERT

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The Army of Brunswick-Lüneburg and Hanover 1792-1803

Between 1792 and 1815 Hanover consisted of numerous little states, principal amongst them were the Duchies of Hanover, Bremen and Lauenburg; the Principalities of Braunschweig (Brunswick)-Lüneburg, Calenburg, and Brubenhagen; the Counties of Hoya, Diepholz, Hadeln, Verden and Spielburg; and the feudatory counties of Bentheim and Hohnstein.

Hanover had a total of 13,000 square miles and 852,000 inhabitants. The Harz Mountains ran through the duchy and provided lead, copper, iron, silver and other raw materials to drive the country's economy. The silver drawn from those mines totaled about 30,000 marks per year. The various mines of Hanover provided its Elector with 2,000,000 francs revenue annually. There was a further 4,400,000 francs gathered by the prince's agents and the committee of the state.

Hanover became an Electorate in 1692 but it was not until 1708 that the House of Braunschweig-Lüneburg was able to assume its role. In 1714 George, Elector of Hanover, ascended to the throne of England and, though under the same rule, the two states never merged politically. As a result, they had occasionally found themselves at odds, with England at war and Hanover at peace, for example the American Revolution.

Hanover suffered severely during the Seven Years War. It lost 80,000 men, 10% of its population. The Duc de Richelieu forced tremendous contributions from it and the French, Prussian and Imperial armies passed through Hanover, feeding themselves at its expense. Despite that, the Hanoverians had rebuilt their country into a viable and vibrant country.

In the late eighteenth century the Hanoverian army had sixteen line regiments, eleven cavalry regiments, an artillery regiment, and a force of 40 engineers and miners. In addition there was 5,500 embodied militia and 2,600 garrisons troops. About 5,000,000 francs were spent annually to maintain the army.

The Hanoverian army was involved in the wars of the French Revolution. The Leibgarde, serving under the Duke von Coburg, was engaged on 23 May 1793 at the Framars. Portions of the Hanoverian army, 10,500 men, were under the Duke of York in August 1793. They were engaged at Rerpoede, in Holland, on 6/7 September 1793. In 1794 Hanoverians were assigned to the defense of the city of Menin where they underwent a substantial siege. On 30 April 1794 the fortress surrendered and 22 officers and 676 men passed into captivity.

ON 22 May 1794 the Hanoverian Corps was engaged at the battle of the Chin Birdge. The corps consisted of:

2nd Grenadier Battalion	2 Jäger Companies
1/,2/Guard Regiment	Leibgarde Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
1/,2/1st Infantry Regiment	2nd Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
1/,2/4th Infantry Regiment	4th Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
1/,2/5th Infantry Regiment	5th Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)
1/,2/11th Infantry Regiment	7th Cavalry Regiment (2 sqns)

They lost a total of 20 officers and 398 men killed, wounded and missing. Their last engagement was the defense of the Bentheim Palace on 13/14 March 1795. Shortly later the Hanoverians withdrew from the wars.

After the Peace of Amiens collapsed Hanover was indefensible. France

occupied it under the Convention of Sulingen and its army was disbanded. Napoleon used Hanover as a reward to keep the King of Prussia neutral until after the 1805 campaign was completed, but by then the Prussian king realized that he would not be given Hanover. When Prussia was crushed in 1806 Hanover was dismembered and southern Hanover vanished into the Kingdom of Westphalia and its soldiers became part of the Westphalian army. Northern Hanover was absorbed into metropolitan France in 1810.

Many of the Hanoverian soldiers escaped to England when Hanover fell to the French. They were reorganized into the King's German Legion and fought with distinction in Spain. It was in 1813 that the first elements of the King's German Legion returned to Hanover and formed the nucleus around which the reborn Hanoverian army would form.

The Russian cossack General Tettenborn captured Hamburg in early 1813. With this territory free of the French the German citizens began arming and forming a new army that would include soldiers from both the Hanseatic cities and Hanover. They were organized into a corps under Wallmoden and fought against Davout's legions in defense of Hamburg during the spring of 1813.

During the fall of 1813 they engaged a small French force under General Pêcheux at the battle of Göhrde on 16 September 1813. By virtue of outnumbering the French three to one they crushed Pêcheux's tiny force, though the French certainly made the fight a hard fought victory.

When the French armies collapsed after Leipzig the Hanoverians found themselves pursuing the withdrawing Danish Army as it pulled back into Denmark. The first engagement was at the battle of Bornhöft on 7 December 1813 and the next engagement was the battle of Schestedt on 10 December 1813. In neither engagement did the Hanoverians perform any notable feats of arms. Through the 1814 campaign the Hanoverians did little but reorganize their national army, though Wallmoden's corps was in the field.

It was not until 18 June 1815, at the battle of Waterloo, when the Hanoverians fielded their army and fought a significant action. When Waterloo was over the Hanoverians, as part of Wellington's army, were engaged in the occupation of defeated France, but soon returned to their homeland.

The Hanoverian Army

In 1786 were fifteen infantry regiments and a guard infantry regiment in the Braunschweig-Lüneburg army. Between 1786 and 1806 their genealogy was:

<u>Name in 1786</u>	<u>Subsequent Names</u>	<u>Name in 1786</u>	<u>Subsequent Names</u>
Fuss-Garde-Regiment		von La Motte Nr. 5	
Prince Edward of England (1786)		von der Beck (1788)	
Prince Adolph Frederick Duke of Cambridge		von Hohorst (1793)	
von Stockhausen Nr. 1		von Hugo (1797)	
von Scheither (1794)		von Geyso (1800)	
Prinz Friedrich Nr. 2		von Hassell (1802)	
von Isendorff (1792)		von Sydow Nr. 6	
von Dincklage (1802)		von Bessel (1789)	
von Reden Nr. 3		von Hammerstein (1792)	
von Scheither (1792)		von dem Bussche Nr. 7	
von Steding (1794)		du Plat (1794)	
von Bock Nr. 4		Prinz Ernst Nr. 8	
von Dachenhausen (1786)		Prinz von Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen	
von Hugo (1787)			
von Mutio (1788)			
von Bothmer (1793)			

Sachs-Gotha Nr. 9

von Qörnheim (1792)
 von Wangenheim (1793)
 von Düring (1794)
 von Hugo (1796)
 Disbanded (1789)

von Linsing Nr. 10

von Dincklage (1786)
 de Polier (1788)
 von Diepenbroick (1791)
 von Saffe (1796)
 von der Wense (1801)
 Vacant (1802)

von Taube Nr. 11

von Diepenbroick (1795)
 Vacant (1802)

von Linsingen Nr. 12

von Walthausen (1795)
 Disbanded (1798)

von Ahlefeld Nr. 13

von Bessel (1792)
 von Scheither (1795)
 Vacant (1802)

von Wangenheim Nr. 14

Thies (1793)
 von Diepenbroick (1794)
 Absorbed into 12th Regiment (1802)

Unnamed Nr. 15

Disbanded 1791

The 14th and 15th Regiments were raised in 1781. Each regiment had one light and eight fusilier companies, which brought the total strength, including staff, to 1,035.

In 1786 each infantry regiment had twelve companies divided between two battalions. Two of those companies were grenadier companies and the remaining ten were musketeer companies. Indications are that the grenadier companies were, in accordance with common practice, stripped out of the parent regiments, and formed into converged grenadier battalions. There was also a regimental artillery company. The first battalion contained the 1st through the 6th Companies. The 7th through 12th Companies were in the second battalion. The grenadier companies were always numbered the 1st and 7th companies. The regiment consisted of:

1 Oberst
 1 Oberstleutnant
 2 Major
 1 Titular Kapitän
 1 Adjutant (Lieutenant)
 1 Regiments-Quartiermeister
 (Regimental quartermaster)
 1 Feldprediger (Chaplin)
 1 Auditor (Regimental judge)
 1 Regiments-Chirurgus (Regimental surgeon)
 1 Bataillons-Chirurgus (Battalion surgeon)
 1 Regiments-Tambour (Regimental drum major)
 1 Regiments-Adjutant (Regimental adjutant)
 8 Hautboisten (Musicians)
 1 Wachtschreiber
 1 Wagenmeister (Wagon master)
 1 Rustmeister (Armorer)
 2 Stockknecht (1 per bn) (Gunsmith)
 ? Offiziere knecht (officer servants)

Each company had:

1 Kapitän	? Corporal
1 Leutnant	? Gefreite-Corporal
1 Secondeleutnant	(Lance corporal)
1 Fähnrich (Cadet)	? Soldiers
1 Compagnie-Chirurgus	3 Drummers
(Company surgeon)	2 Queerpfeifer (Fifer)
1 Sergeant	? Zimmerman (Sapper)
? Unteroffiziere	? Offiziere Knecht
(Non-commissioned officer)	(Officer's servants)
1 Fourier	130 Total
(Quartermaster)	

The company train had two pack horses, four horses, one brotwagen (bread wagon), 2 knecht (servants) for pack horses and one Knecht (driver). The artillery company had

2 Sergeants	2 Train Corporals
4 Corporals	14 Train Knecht (Train drivers)
32 Regiments-Artillerists	46 Horses

When the regiment stood down for peace, the musketeer companies were reduced to a strength of 29 men and the grenadier companies to 48 men. Each soldier was to have in his kit the following equipment:

1. One knapsack
2. One usable and two good shirts
3. One new and one usable pair of shoes
4. One pair cloth and one pair linen breeches
5. One pair linen overalls
6. Two pairs stockings
7. One hair ribbon
8. One necktie and buckle

Each officer and various staff personnel had a number of wagons and horses authorized for their use. These were as follows. The numbers in parenthesis under the wagon or chaise categories are the horses assigned to draw that wagon.

	<u>Carriage</u>	<u>Wagon</u>	<u>Pack Horses</u>	<u>Mounts</u>	<u>Servant's Horses</u>
Colonel	1 (4)	1 (4)	3	2	1
Lt. Col.	-	1 (4)	3	2	1
Major	-	1 (4)	3	3	1
Quartermaster	-	1 (3)	-	1	-
Adjutant	-	-	2	1	-
Feldprediger	-	1 (3)	-	-	-
(Chaplain)					
Auditeur	-	1 (3)	-	-	-
(Regimental Judge)					
Regt. Surgeon	-	1 (3)	-	1	-
Captain	-	1 (4)	-	1	1
Tit. Captain	-	1 (2) or 2		1	1
Leutnant	-	-	1	1	1
Sec. Lt.	-	-	1	1	1

The train consisted of:

- 4 3pdr cannons, each with 4 horses and 1 driver (knecht)
- 2 Equipment wagons, each with 6 horses and 1 driver
- 2 Munition carts, each with 3 horses and 1 driver
- 2 Train corporals
- 1 Reserve consisting of 1 driver, 4 horses and 1 mule skinner

In 1792 there was a reorganization. All the infantry was, with one exception, organized with a staff and four companies. The staff of the converged grenadier battalions consisted of:

- 1 Commander
- 1 Adjutant
- 1 Bataillons-Chirurg (Battalion surgeon)
- 1 Stabsfourier (Staff quartermaster)
- 1 Wagenmeister (Wagon master)
- 1 Rustmeister (Armorer)
- 1 Stöckenknecht (Gunsmith)
- 7 Total

Each grenadier company had:

- 1 Kapitän
- 1 Leutnant
- 2 Fähnriche (Cadets)
- 1 Feldwebel (Sergeant major)
- 2 Sergeanten (Sergeants)
- 1 Gefreite corporale (Senior corporal)
- 1 Fourier (Quartermaster)
- 5 Corporale (Corporals)
- 1 Compagnie-Chirurg (Company surgeon)
- 3 Tambours (Drummers)
- 2 Pfeifer (Fifers)
- 14 Gefreite (Lance corporals)
- 124 Grenadiers
- 158 Total

This gave the battalion a total strength of 639, but there was also an artillery company attached to the battalion. This company manned one 3pdr cannon and consisted of:

- 1 Overfeuerwerker (Senior pyrotechnician)
- 2 Corporale (Corporals)
- 16 Artillerists
- 1 Train Corporal
- 7 Train soldiers
- 27 Total

One grenadier battalion is known to have had a slightly different formation. It was organized with a staff, six companies, and an artillery company. The staff and artillery companies had the same organization, but the companies were smaller. Each company had:

- 1 Kapitän
- 1 Leutnant
- 1 Fähnrich (Cadet)
- 1 Feldwebel (Sergeant major)
- 1 Sergeant (Sergeant)
- 1 Gefreite corporale (Senior corporal)
- 1 Fourier (Quartermaster)
- 2 Corporale (Corporals)
- 1 Compagnie-Chirurg (Company surgeon)
- 2 Tambours (Drummers)
- 2 Pfeifer (Fifers)
- 16 Gefreite (Lance corporals)
- 74 Grenadiers
- 104 Total

This battalion, unfortunately not identified by von Sichart, had a total strength of 631 men, plus the artillery company of 27 men. It is not known if there were any significant changes in the regimental staff. However, the staffs of the musketeer battalions, when they operated independently in 1796 is known. Their staff was quite similar to that of the grenadier battalion and had:

- 2 Stabsofficiere (Staff officers)
- 1 Regiments-quartiermeister
- 1 Adjutant
- 1 Regiments-Chirurg (Regimental surgeon)
- 1 Regiments-Tambour (Regimental drum major)
- 1 Rustmeister (Armorer)
- 1 Wagenmeister (Wagon master)
- 1 Stöckenknecht (Gunsmith)
- 9 Total

Each of the four musketeer companies in a battalion had:

- 1 Kapitän (in one company one
was a titular captain)
- 1 Leutnant
- 2 Fähnriche (Cadets)
- 1 Feldwebel (Sergeant major)
- 2 Sergeanten (Sergeants)
- 1 Gefreite corporale (Senior corporal)
- 1 Fourier (Quartermaster)
- 5 Corporale (Corporals)
- 1 Compagnie-Chirurg (Company surgeon)
- 3 Tambours (Drummers)
- 14 Gefreite (Lance corporals)
- 124 Musketeers
- 156 Total

This gave the musketeer battalion a total strength of 633 men. In addition, there was a battalion artillery battery, organized identically to that of the grenadiers, which adds another 27 men. In the case of the battalions of a regiment being organized together or two battalions operating together an artillery officer would be assigned to supervise the operations of both batteries.

The Hanoverian 14th or Light Infantry Regiment consisted of two battalions and two jäger companies. The regimental staff consisted of:

- 4 Stabsofficiere (Staff officers)
- 1 Regiments-quartiermeister
- 2 Adjudanten
- 1 Regiments-Chirurg (Regimental surgeon)
- 1 Bataillons-Chirurg (Battalion surgeon)
- 1 Regiments-Tambour (Regimental drum major)
- 1 Rustmeister (Armorer)
- 1 Wagenmeister (Wagon master)
- 1 Stöckenknecht (Gunsmith)
- 13 Total

Each light infantry company had:

- 1 Kapitän
- 1 Leutnant
- 2 Fähnriche (Cadets)
- 1 Feldwebel (Sergeant major)
- 2 Sergeanten (Sergeants)
- 1 Gefreite corporale (Senior corporal)
- 1 Fourier (Quartermaster)
- 4 Corporale (Corporals)
- 1 Compagnie-Chirurg (Company surgeon)
- 2 Tambours (Drummers)
- 10 Gefreite (Lance corporals)
- 74 Musketeers
- 100 Total

The jäger companies had:

- 1 Kapitän
- 1 Leutnant
- 2 Fähnriche (Cadets)
- 1 Feldwebel (Sergeant major)
- 2 Sergeanten (Sergeants)
- 1 Gefreite corporale (Senior corporal)
- 1 Fourier (Quartermaster)
- 4 Corporale (Corporals)
- 1 Compagnie-Chirurg (Company surgeon)
- 1 Halbmondblaser (Bugler)
- 1 Büsenspanner (Gunsmith)
- 84 Jägers
- 100 Total

The light regiment had an artillery company with two 3pdr guns, two ammunition wagons and the following personnel:

- 1 Fähnrich
- 4 Corporale
- 28 Artillerists
- 2 Train Corporals
- 15 Train drivers
- 52 Total

In addition to the combat personnel, the regiment had:

Baggage Wagon	- 2 drivers
Bread Wagon	- 8 drivers
Pack Horses	- 20 Mule skimmers
	30 Total

During February of 1798 it became apparent that the garrisons of some Hanoverian cities were not sufficiently large and steps were taken to increase them by the organization of two new garrison regiments, each with two battalions. The officers were drawn from pensioned officers and from officers of the Land-Regiments (militia). The non-commissioned officers, musicians, and soldiers were drawn solely from the Land-Regiments. Ten land regiments had been raised in 1766. In 1794 these ten land regiments were absorbed into the standing infantry regiments, but many of their personnel were still available for use. It was these individuals who were employed in the organization of the two garrison regiments.

Oberst von Kruse, a pensioned colonel, was nominated as commander of the garrison regiment of Hameln, where both regiments were posted. Oberstleutnant Tiling and Oberstleutnant Everding, also pensioned officers, were nominated as the 1st and 2nd Garrison Regiment commanders respectively. The staff of these garrison regiments was set at:

1 Oberstleutnant
1 Major
1 Adjutant
1 Regiments-Quartiermeister
1 Regiments-Chirurg
1 Rangier-Sergeant
4 Compagnie-Chirurgen
<u>1</u> Söckenknecht
11 Total

Each of the four companies had, 3 officers, 9 non-commissioned officers, 2 drummers, and 104 soldiers for a total strength of 118 men. A garrison regiment then had a total strength of 955 officers and men.

In 1798 these two regiments were posted in Hameln and Umgegend. In March 1798 part of the 2/1st Garrison Regiment was sent to Göttingen and part was sent to Einbeck to provide garrisons for those two cities. However, the service of these two regiments was short and in 1800 they were both disbanded.

In 1798, because of manning and finance problems, the 12th and 13th Infantry Regiments were ordered disbanded and their forces were to be divided up amongst the remaining regiments. However, when the disbandings occurred in June, instead of disbanding the 13th Infantry Regiment, the 9th Infantry Regiment was disbanded.

Because of the need to have light infantry to face the masses of French light infantry, in 1800 each regiment organized a sharpshooter force that consisted of one officer, four unteroffiziere, and 60 schützen. The schützen were armed with grenadier carbines. They were distributed in the third rank of each company as a reserve zug.

After the early days of the Revolutionary Wars, it was felt by the King of England, also the Elector of Hanover, that it was necessary to examine the organization of the Hanoverian army. The king issued a directive on 12 August 1796 to Feldmarschall von Freytag, hero of the Seven Years War, to establish a commission to examine the structure of the Hanoverian army and make any necessary changes. His commission consisted of General Grafen von Wallmoden and General der Infanterie Prinz Ernest von Mecklenburg, as well as von Stein-

berg from the War Chancellery and Oberstleutnant Pflueg to represent the regimental officers.

In 1802 the commission presented its conclusions, which resulted in a major reorganization of the army and the regimental structures. After the reorganization, the infantry battalions still had four companies, however they now had one grenadier and three musketeer companies. The grenadier companies were no longer stripped out to form converged grenadier battalions.

In the end of June 1801 the 14th Light Infantry Regiment lost its two jäger companies. It was not provided with two grenadier companies, like the other regiments. In the 1st Battalion of every regiment one musketeer company was designated as the Leib Kompagnie. One other company was designated as the Oberstleutnant's and two were designated as the Major's Kompagnies.

During the period between 1799 and 1802 the numbers 9 and 12 remained vacant. However, in 1802 this was changed. The 10th Infantry Regiment became the 9th, the 11th became the 10th, the 13th became the 11th, and the 14th became the 12th Infantry Regiment. The structure of the Guard Infantry Regiment was altered and the staff now consisted of:

1 Oberst	1 Regiments-Chirurg
1 Oberstleutnant	4 Compagnie-Chirurgen
2 Majore	1 Regiments-Tambour
2 Adjudanten	8 Hautboisten (Musicians)
1 Regiments-Quartiermeister	<u>1</u> Stöckenknecht
1 Artillerie-Officier	23 Total

The regimental artillery detachment had one sergeant, three corporale, and 24 artillerists. The two grenadier companies were each organized with:

1 Kapitän
1 Premierleutnant
1 Sekondeleutnant
1 Fähnriche (Cadet)
1 Feldwebel (Sergeant major)
1 Sergeant
1 Gefreite corporale (Senior corporal)
1 Fourier (Quartermaster)
4 Corporale (Corporals)
2 Tambours (Drummers)
2 Pfeifer (Fifers)
6 Gefreite (Lance corporals)
<u>86</u> Grenadiers
108 Total

The musketeer companies had the same organization, except they no longer had the two fifers. This gave a musketeer company a slightly reduced strength of 106 men. The total strength of the Guard Infantry Regiment was, therefore, 903 men. The line infantry regiments varied only slightly from this. The staff had only one adjutant. The grenadier and musketeer companies were, however, organized the same. As a result they had a strength of 903 men.

The light regiment, now numbered as the 12th Infantry Regiment, had a slightly different structure because it did not have any grenadier companies. This decreased their total strength from the standard organization by the elimination of the four fifers from the structure. The strength of this regiment was 898 men.

Cavalry

In 1786 the cavalry of the Hannoverian army consisted of ten line regiments and one guard regiment. Their names and genealogy were:

- Regiment Leibgarde (1763)
- 1st Cavalry Regiment von Jonquières (1783)
- 2nd Cavalry Regiment von Bremer (1776)
 - von Hammerstein (1781)
 - Prinz Ernst August Duke of Cumberland (1793)
 - von Bülow (1798)
- 3rd Cavalry Regiment von Bremer (1775)
 - von Hammerstein (1793)
 - von Maydell (1795)
 - von Pflüg (1802)
- 4th Cavalry Regiment von Sprengel (1776)
 - von Scheither (1786)
 - von der Bussche (1788)
 - von Wangenheim (1795)
 - von Schulte (1799)
- 5th Cavalry (Dragoon) Regiment von Veltheim (1783)
 - von Ramdohr (1781)
 - Bremer (1797)
- 6th Cavalry (Dragoon) Regiment von der Bussche (1776)
 - Schmiedchen (1787)
 - von Dachenhausen (1793)
 - von Hattorf (1803)
- 7th Cavalry (Dragoon) Regiment Friedrichs (1781)
 - Graf von Oeynhausen (1793)
- 8th Cavalry (Dragoon) Regiment von Estorff (1766)
 - Niemeyer (1795)
- 9th Cavalry (Light Dragoon) Regiment von Mannschaften (1776)
 - von Hattorf (1798)
 - von Linsingen (1803)
- 10th Cavalry (Light Dragoon) Regiment "Kronprinz"
 - von Minnigerode (1781)
 - von Linsingen (1794)

In 1795 each cavalry regiment had been reduced to a strength of two squadrons and a staff. The staff of a cavalry regiment consisted of:

- 2 Stabsofficiere (Staff officers)
- 1 Adjutant
- 1 Regiments-Quartermeister
(Regimental quartermaster)
- 1 Regiments-Chirurg (Regimental surgeon)
- 1 Regiments-Pferdearzt
(Regimental veterinarian)
- 2 Schwadrons-Chirurgen (Squadron surgeon)
- 1 Kurschmied (Blacksmith)
- 1 Stabs-Trompeter (Staff trumpeter)
- 1 Wagenmeister (Wagonmaster)
- 1 Sattler (Saddlemaker)
- 1 Stöckenknecht
- 13 Total

Each of the two squadrons had two companies. The squadron consisted of:

- 2 Rittmeister (Cavalry captains)
- 2 Leutnants
- 2 Coronets or Fähnriche (Cadets)
- 2 Wachtmeister (Cavalry sergeants)
- 2 Quartiermeister (Quartermasters)
- 6 Corporals
- 2 Compagnie-Bereiter
(Company horse trainers)
- 2 Trompeter (Trumpeters)
- 120 Troopers
- 140 Total

This organization gave a regiment a total organizational strength of 293 men. Despite this, the regiment only had 246 horses. In addition, each cavalry regiment had a feldschmiede-knecht (assistant blacksmith), two Brotwagen-Knechte (bread wagon drivers), and 4 packpferde knecht (mule skinnners).

With the 1802 reorganization of the Hanoverian army the eleven cavalry regiments remained. They were uniformly established with a strength of 4 companies organized into two squadrons. The Leibgarde-Regiment was provided with a slightly different organization than the others. It now consisted of a staff with:

- 1 Oberst
- 1 Oberstleutnant
- 1 Major
- 1 Adjutant
- 1 Regiments-Quartiermeister
- 1 Regiments-Bereiter (Regimental riding master)
- 1 Auditeur (Regimental judge)
- 1 Regiments-Chirurg (Surgeon)
- 1 Regiments-Pferdearzt (Veterinarian)
- 3 Schwadrons-Chirurgen (Squadron surgeons)
- 1 Stabs-Trompeter (Trumpet major)
- 1 Pauker (Kettle drummer)
- 2 Kurschmiede (Blacksmiths)
- 16 men
- 4 horses

Each of the four companies had:

- 1 Rittmeister
- 1 Premierleutnant
- 2 Sekondeleutnants
- 2 Wachtmeister
- 1 Quartiermeister
- 1 Compagnie Bereiter
- 4 Corporale
- 1 Trompeter (Trumpter)
- 78 Reuter (Troopers)
- 91 men
- 87 horses

The regiment had a total strength of 380 men and 352 horses. The structure of the "Reuter" and dragoon regiments varied from this only in that their staff did not have an auditor or a kettle drummer. The staff had 14 men and 3 horses. The company organization was also slightly different. Instead of the two sekondeleutnants they had only one sekondeleutnant and a coronet or fähnrich. The total regimental strength was 378 men and 351 horses.

The light dragoon regiments had the same staff as the "Reuter" and dragoon regiments, 14 men and three horses. In the companies, instead of 75 troopers they had six gefreite (lance corporals) and 72 dragoons. The staff and four companies had a total strength of 378 men and 351 horses.

Other Services

The artillery was organized into a regiment. The regiment contained ten companies, two of which were used to form two horse artillery batteries, known as a "geschwinder artillerie," and the remaining eight companies were used to organize four heavy batteries. The horse batteries had two 7pdr howitzers and four 3pdr cannon. The heavy artillery batteries had three 7pdr howitzers and six 6pdr cannon. The regimental staff consisted of:

- 1 Oberst
- 1 Oberstleutenant (Lt. colonel)
- 1 Major
- 2 Adjutants
- 1 Regiments-Quartermeister
- 1 Secretair (Regimental scribe)
- 1 Regiments-Chirurg
- 1 Bataillons-Chirurg
- 8 Compagnie-Chirurg
- 1 Zeugschreiber (Ordnance clerk)
- 5 Zeugwärter (Gun attendants)
- 6 Gehilfe (Assistants)
- 1 Regiments-Tambour (Regimental drum major)
- 2 Rustmeister-Gesellen (Journeyman armorer)
- 1 Stöckenknecht
- 32 Total

In 1786 the first horse battery was raised. It was called a "geschwinde artillerie" and consisted of four 3pdrs and two 7pdr howitzers. Each company had:

- 1 Captain
- 1 Premierleutnant (1st Lieutenant)
- 1 Sekondeleutnant (2nd Lieutenant)
- 1 Fähnrich (Cadet)
- 3 Oberfeuerwerker (Senior pyrotechnicians)
- 12 Feuerwerker (Pyrotechnicians)
- 1 Fourier (quartermaster)
- 2 Fourier Schützen
- 1 Halbmondgläser (Bugler)
- 55 Kannonier (gunners)
- 78 Total

The heavy artillery company had:

- 1 Captain
- 1 Premierleutnant (1st lieutenant)
- 2 Sekondeleutnant (2nd lieutenant)
or Fähnrich (Cadets)
- 3 Oberfeuerwerker (Senior pyrotechnicians)
- 6 Feuerwerker (Pyrotechnicians)
- 1 Fourier (Quartermaster)
- 2 Fourier Schützen
- 2 Tambours (Drummers)
- 54 Kannonier (Gunners)
- 72 Total

The entire regiment had two "geschwinder" companies and eight heavy companies. Its strength was as follows:

2 Geschwinder Companies	78 men ea	156 total
8 Heavy Companies	72 men	576 total
Staff		32 men
Total		764 men

The artillery train was an integral part of the artillery regiment. During wartime operations members of the artillery regiment's staff were detached to supervise the operations of the train. During the 1796 campaign the following were detached to supervise the operations of the artillery train: one oberstleutnant, one adjutant (not an officer), one regiments-quartiermeister, and quartiermeister. The train company assigned to the "geschwinder" artillery company consisted of:

- 1 Captain
- 1 Leutnant
- 1 Fähnrich
- 1 Wagenmesiter
- 4 Wachtmeister & Quartermeister
- 7 Corporale
- 1 Geschirrmeister
- 1 Compagnie Chirurg
- 1 Pferdearzt (Veterinarian)
- 2 Schmiedegesellen (Journeyman blacksmiths)
- 2 Rademachergesellen (Journeyman wheelwrights)
- 2 Sattler (Saddlemakers)
- 94 Train knecht (Train soldiers)
- 118 men
- 219 horses

The train company assigned to a heavy artillery battery had:

- 1 Captain
- 1 Leutnant
- 1 Fähnrich
- 1 Wagenmesiter
- 5 Wachtmeister & Quartermeister
- 9 Corporale
- 1 Geschirrmeister

- 1 Compagnie Chirurg
- 1 Pferdearzt (Veterinarian)
- 1 Schmeidemeister (Master blacksmith)
- 3 Schmiedgesellen (Journeyman blacksmiths)
- 1 Rademachermeister (Master wheelwright)
- 2 Rademachergesellen (Journeyman wheelwrights)
- 1 Sattlermeister (Master saddlemaker)
- 2 Sattler (Saddlemakers)
- 129 Train knecht (Train soldiers)
- 160 men
- 277 horses

Between the four heavy train companies (160 men each), the two "geschwinder" train companies (118 men each), and the staff (4 men) the train portion of the artillery regiment had a total strength of 884 men and 1,546 horses.

Like the infantry, the artillery was also reorganized in 1802. Upon mobilization each corps was to receive a specifically allocated artillery force. The Hanoverian army was divided into five divisions. The light division, consisted of the light infantry and the two light dragoon regiments. Two cavalry divisions were to be formed with four regiments each and three infantry divisions were to be organized, each with six battalions.

It was felt that each of these five line divisions should receive an artillery battery. The two horse batteries were to be assigned to the cavalry divisions, three "Line Artillery" batteries were assigned to the infantry divisions. No provisions were made for the light division to have any artillery support beyond its normal regimental artillery. In addition, a heavy battery was established as an army reserve and two batteries were assigned to fortress service.

The horse batteries were equipped with two 7pdr howitzers, six 6pdrs, and four 3pdrs. The line batteries had two 7pdr howitzers and six 6pdrs while the heavy battery had six 12pdrs.

The artillery regiment was organized with ten companies. The regiment consisted of a staff, two horse batteries, five line batteries, and the train for the horse artillery. The staff consisted of:

1 Oberst	1 Regiments-Chirurg
1 Oberstleutnant	4 Batterie-Chirurgen
2 Majore	1 Regiments-Tambour
1 Adjutant	<u>1</u> Kurschmied
1 Regiments-Quartiermeister	14 Total

A horse battery had:

1 Captain	1 Mounted Trumpeter
2 Premierleutnants	1 Unmounted Trumpeter
2 Sekondeleutnants	9 Mounted Ober-kanoniere
1 Mounted Oberfeuerwerker	19 Unmounted Ober-kanoniere
1 Unmounted Oberfeuerwerker	26 Mounted Kanoniere
5 Mounted Feuerwerker	<u>64</u> Unmounted Kanoniere
7 Unmounted Feuerwerker	140 Men
1 Fourier	42 horses

The horse artillery train consisted of:

- 2 Train Corporals
- 24 Drivers
- 48 horses

A line battery had:

- 1 Captain
- 1 Premierleutnant
- 2 Sekondeleutnants
- 2 Oberfeuerwerker
- 8 Feuerwerker
- 1 Fourier
- 2 Tambour (drummers)
- 16 Ober-kanoniere
- 55 Kanoniere
- 88 Total

In 1786 a Miner/Sapper Company was raised in Hameln and a Pioneer/Pontooneer company was raised in Hanover. Together they formed a single battalion. In 1789 this force consisted of 17 officers and 78 men. In 1803 there was still only the single miner/sapper company and the single pioneer/pontooneer company.

In 1778 the pontoon train force consisted of 169 men and 383 horses. It was responsible for the transportation of 36 pontoons. With the reorganization a formalized Engineer Corps was established. It consisted of one Oberst, one Oberstleutnant, one major, three captains, seven leutnants, five fähnrich, and two drivers. Under this were the miner and pontooneer companies. They both had the same organization two sergeants, two corporals, two musicians, and 30 miners or pontooneers.

The copper pontoons in use during the Revolutionary Wars were those used during the Seven Years War. They weighed 7 Centner (about 7,000 pounds) cost 380 Thalers apiece and could carry a load of 10,500 pounds. There were also wooden pontoons in use. They weighed 1,700 pounds and were seven feet wide, 2.5 feet deep and thirty feet long.

Infantry Uniforms

The basic infantry uniform was a red long tailed jacket with white turnbacks. Their lapels and cuffs were of the regimental color and had large white litzen on each button. For the Guard regiment the litzen were yellow. They wore white breeches, waist coats, and knee length gaiters. Mid-calf black gaiters were worn on occasion. Their shoes were black. The musketeer's bicorn hats were black with white trim. Before 1785 the grenadiers wore a mitre helmet. In 1785 they adopted a bearskin like those worn by the British Fusiliers. This bearskin had a large brass front plate bearing the regimental insignia. Their leather work was white. They carried an infantry saber. The regimental colors were as follows:

<u>Regiment</u>	<u>Regimental Color</u>
Fuss-Garde-Regiment	Dark Blue
1st Regiment	Dark Green
2nd Regiment	Dark Blue
3rd Regiment	Red
4th Regiment	Light Blue
5th Regiment	Lemon Yellow
6th Regiment	
von Sydow	Lemon Yellow
von Bessel (1789)	Dark Green
von Hammerstein (1792)	
7th Regiment	Dark Green
8th Regiment	
9th Regiment	White
10th Regiment	Grass Green
11th Regiment	Yellow
12th Regiment	Sea Green
13th Regiment	Light Blue
14th Regiment	Dark Green
15th Regiment	Unknown

In 1792 the 14th (Light) Regiment wore a gray uniform with a green lining, cuffs, and collar. Their vest was gray and they had yellow buttons with the number 14 on them. The jägers wore a green coat, green vest, yellow breeches, yellow epaulets, and a Corsican hat with a green feather.

In 1786 the regimental train corporals wore a blue coat with blue cuffs and lining. They had a blue dolman with yellow braid of camel hair, a saber hung from a shoulder belt.

The land regiments wore the same basic uniform as the line infantry. Their regimental distinctives, etc., were:

<u>Regiment</u>	<u>Coat</u>	<u>Vest & Lining</u>	<u>Cuffs & Lapels</u>	<u>Cords, Tresses and Buttons</u>
Hanover	Red	White	White	Silver
Celle	Red	Straw	Straw	Silver
Calenberg	Red	White	White	Silver
Lüneburg	Red	Straw	Straw	Silver
Grubenhagen	Red	White	White	Silver
Wend	Red	Straw	Straw	Silver
Hamel	Red	White	White	Silver
Hoya	Red	Straw	Straw	Silver
Göttingen	Red	White	White	Silver
Diepholz	Red	Straw	Straw	Silver

There were also four garrison regiments. Their colors were:

<u>Regiment</u>	<u>Vest & Coat</u>	<u>Lining</u>	<u>Cuffs & Lapels</u>	<u>Cords, Tresses and Buttons</u>
Hamel	Red	Straw	Red	Gold
Nienburag	Red	Straw	Red	Gold
Stad	Red	White	Red	Silver
Haarburg	Red	White	Red	Silver

Cavalry Uniforms

The Leibgarde regiment wore a red coat with dark blue facings on the cuffs, collars, and lapels. They wore yellow litzens on the buttons on their cuffs, collar, and lapels. Their turnbacks were white. They wore a black bicorne with gold lace. Their schabraque, pistol holster, and portmanteau were red. The schabraque and pistol holsters were trimmed with yellow lace.

The portmanteau was trimmed with white. The schabraque had the royal cipher "GR" in a lace circle surmounted with a gold crown. The pistol holsters were adorned with the royal cipher surmounted by the gold crown.

1st Regiment - Blue jacket with red lapels, cuffs, collar, and white turnbacks. They wore a black bicorne hat with gold lace. Their waistcoat and breeches were white. They wore knee length black boots. Their schabraque and round portmanteau were dark blue. The schabraque and pistol holster trimmed with gold lace. The portmanteau was trimmed with white lace. In the rear corner of the schabraque was a white horse on an oblong red field encircled with gold and surmounted by a golden crown. The pistol holsters bore the crown on the upper flap and the encircled horse on a red field on the lower portion of the holster.

2nd Regiment - Blue jacket with white lapels, cuffs, collar, and turnbacks. They wore a black bicorne hat with gold lace. Their waistcoat and breeches were white. They wore knee length black boots. Their schabraque and round portmanteau were dark blue. The schabraque and pistol holster trimmed with gold lace. The portmanteau was trimmed with white lace. In the rear corner of the schabraque was a white horse on an oblong red field encircled with gold and surmounted by a golden crown. The pistol holsters bore the crown on the upper flap and the encircled horse on a red field on the lower portion of the holster.

3rd Regiment - Blue jacket with white lapels, cuffs, collar, and turnbacks. They wore a black bicorne hat with white lace. Their waistcoat and breeches were white. They wore knee length black boots. Their schabraque and round portmanteau were dark blue. The schabraque and pistol holster trimmed with gold lace. The portmanteau was trimmed with white lace. In the rear corner of the schabraque was a white horse on a red field encircled with gold and surmounted by a golden crown. The pistol holsters bore the crown on the upper flap and the encircled horse on a round red field on the lower portion of the holster.

4th Regiment - Blue jacket with white lapels, cuffs, collar, and turnbacks. They wore a black bicorne hat with white lace. Their waistcoat and breeches were white. They wore knee length black boots. Their schabraque and round portmanteau were dark blue.

The schabraque, pistol holster, and white portmanteau were trimmed with white lace. In the rear corner of the schabraque was the cipher "GR" in white and surrounded with white lace. It was surmounted by a white crown. The pistol holster had the same white crown on the upper flap and the encircled cipher on the lower half.

5th and 6th Regiment - Blue jacket with white lapels, cuffs, collar, and turnbacks. They wore a black bicorne hat with white lace. Their waistcoat and breeches were white. They wore knee length black boots. Their schabraque and round portmanteau were dark blue. The schabraque, pistol holster, and white

portmanteau were trimmed with white lace. In the rear corner of the schabraque was a white horse on a red field encircled with gold and surmounted by a golden crown. The pistol holsters bore the same emblem.

7th Regiment - Blue jacket with yellow lapels, cuffs, collar, and white turnbacks. They wore a black bicorn hat with white lace. Their waistcoat and breeches were white. They wore knee length black boots. Their schabraque and round portmanteau were dark blue. The schabraque, pistol holster, and portmanteau were trimmed with white lace. In the rear corner of the schabraque was a white horse on a red field encircled with gold and surmounted by a golden crown. The pistol holsters bore a gold crown on the upper flap and the white horse on a red field emblem on the lower portion.

8th Regiment - Blue jacket with white lapels, cuffs, collar, and turnbacks. They wore a black bicorn hat with gold lace. Their waistcoat and breeches were white. They wore knee length black boots. Their schabraque and round portmanteau were dark blue. The schabraque and pistol holster were trimmed with yellow lace.

In the rear corner of the schabraque was a white horse on a red field encircled with gold and surmounted by a golden crown. The pistol holsters bore the same emblem. The portmanteau was trimmed with white.

9th Regiment - Blue jacket with a blue collar, and white turnbacks and yellow fringed epaulets. The lapels and cuffs were red. The cuffs, collar, and lapels were decorated with yellow litzen. Their waistcoat and breeches were white. They wore knee high black boots. They wore a light dragoon helmet with a white galloping horse on the front plate. It was surmounted with a black horse hair comb and a red horse hair plume. The schabraque and pistol holsters were red with yellow trim. The yellow crowned royal cipher "GR" was in the rear corners of the schabraque and the pistol holster had the same pattern crown and cipher, though it was no longer encircled.

10th Regiment - Blue jacket with a blue collar and white turnbacks and yellow fringed epaulets. The lapels and cuffs were red. The cuffs, collar, and lapels were decorated with white litzen. Their waistcoat and breeches were white. They wore knee high black boots. They wore a light dragoon helmet with a white galloping horse on the front plate. It was surmounted with a black horse hair comb and a red horse hair plume. The schabraque and pistol holsters were red with white trim. The white crowned royal cipher "GR" was in the rear corners of the schabraque and the pistol holster had the same pattern crown without the encircled cipher.

Artillery Uniforms

The artillery wore a light blue jacket with red cuffs, collars, turnbacks, and lapels. Their waistcoat and breeches were white. Their bicorn was black with gold lace. They wore black shoes with white knee length gaiters. Their gun carriages were red with white metal fixtures.

Engineering Uniforms

The pontooneer train personnel wore a blue jacket with two rows of gold buttons down the front. It had a floppy red collar and no other distinctives. They wore a black broad rimmed hat. Their breeches were tan and ended at the knee. Knee length white socks were worn with calf length boots.

Army of Brunswick-Lüneburg and Hanover 1813-1816

After the conquest of Hanover by the French in 1803 the loyal troops of the Hanoverian army fled to England in great numbers. Here they were organized into the King's German Legion. The KGL fought bravely in Spain and at Waterloo. It was only after the final defeat of Napoleon that it was separated from the English army and restored to Hanover.

However, the rebirth of the Hanoverian army began before that. On 4 March 1813 Wittgenstein's Russian corps entered Berlin, preceded by a swarm of cossacks. The Russians continued onwards into Hamburg on 18 March with Tettenborn at their head. Hanover, as far as Bremen, was free of French and by the end of March a number of units were beginning to form. On 13 April the first two battalions of the Lüneburg Infantry Regiment were established and two more were established on 22 April. On 23 April the Bürgergarde (militia) consisted of:

Kielmansegge Jägercorps	- 170 men
Lauenburg Legion under Major von Burger	- 888 men
Lüneburg Legion under Oberstleutnant von Estorff	
Cavalry/Hussars	- 388 men
Infantry	- 291 men
Bremen Legion under Major von der Busche	
Cavalry under Captain von der Decken	- 324 men
Infantry under Captain von Zesterfleth	- 519 men
Lauenburg Militia under Major Graetopf	- 800 men
New Recruits	- 400 men
Total	- 3,780 men

These formations were the first raised. The Lauenburg Battalion was the first formation equipped with muskets. The other forces had to wait slightly longer before being equipped. The Lüneburg Jägers were the second formation equipped, but they received poor Saxon weapons, which they used until mid-May when they were re-armed with English weapons.

To support this force, a 400 man infantry detachment, a 60 man cavalry detachment and a small artillery detachment were sent from the KGL under the command of Lt. Colonel Martin. The artillery, drawn from the 5th KGL Artillery Company, consisted of:

1 2nd Captain Wiering	3 Bombardiere
1 2nd Lieutenant Wöhler	37 Cannoniers
1 Oberfeuerwerker	2 6pdr Cannon
2 Feuerwerker	1 Howitzer

The 400 infantry gathered in Vexhill and consisted of two companies from the 1st and 2nd KGL Light Battalions, and the 1st, 2nd and 5th KGL Line Battalions. It consisted of:

1 Oberstleutnant	15 Sergeanten
1 Major	16 Korporale
3 Kapitāns	6 Drummers
8 Subaltern-Offiziere	300 Soldiers

The cavalry detachment consisted of:

1 Kapitän	2 Korporale
1 Leutnant	1 Trumpeter
1 Sergeant	40 Troopers

This force was transported to Germany and arrived in Tettenborn's headquarters, outside besieged Hamburg, on 29 April 1813. On 30 April it was reorganized into two line and two light companies. The two line companies were incorporated into the Lauenburg Battalion in Bergedorf, the 1st Light Company under Holtzermann went to the Lüneburg Battalion and the 2nd Light Company was absorbed by the Bremen-Verden Battalion under Schaumann. All of the Hanoverian forces raised prior to the June armistice were:

Lauenburg Battalion: Major von Berger
 Lüneburg Light Battalion: Oberstleutnant von Klencke
 Bremen-Verden Light Battalion: Major de Vaux
 Feldjägerkorps: Oberst Graf von Kielmansegge
 Lüneburg Hussar Regiment: Oberst von Estorff
 Bremen-Verden Hussar Regiment: Oberstleutnant von dem Busche
 Bataillon Bennigsen: Oberst-Lieut. von Bennigsen
 Bataillon Röhl: Major Langrehr

The strength of these units by the time of the armistice were:

	Offi- cers	NCO's	Music- ians	Soldiers & Servants	Horses
Feldjägerkorps	15	17	5	149	6
Lüneburg Light Battalion	37	47	17	441	2
Bremen-Verden Light Battalion	23	29	10	389	-
Lauenburg Battalion	33	71	12	742	-
Infantry Battalion von Röhl	19	39	12	654	-
Infantry Battalion von Bennigsen	19	50	8	446	-
Lüneburg Hussar Regiment	17	55	12	417	279
Bremen-Verden Hussar Regiment	13	45	7	257	244
Wiering Artillery Company*	2	6	-	43	90

* All but six soldiers were from the KGL.

The theoretical organization of the Lüneburg and Bremen-Verden Battalions were such that their staff was to have:

1 Oberstleutnant
 1 Major
 1 Adjutant
 1 Regimental quartermaster
 1 Regimental surgeon
 1 Rustmeister (armorer)
 1 Regimental drum major
 1 Wagonmeister (wagon master)
 1 Stöckenknecht
 8 Trainknecht (train servants)
 8 Zeltnknechte (tent servants)
 25 Total

Each battalion had eight companies with:

- 1 Kapitän
- 2 Leutnants
- 1 Fähnrich
- 1 Company Surgeon
- 1 Feldwebel (master sergeant)
- 3 Sergeants
- 1 Fourier (company clerk/corporal)
- 1 Gefreiter (senior corporal)
- 6 Corporals
- 2 Drummers
- 10 Sharpshooters
- 110 Soldiers
- 139 Total

This theoretical strength was never reached and on 23 April 1813 the Bremen-Verden Regiment had only 519 men of its authorized strength of 1,137 men. It wasn't until August that the Lüneburg Battalion raised its 5th and 6th Companies. In contrast the Bremen-Verden Battalion had eight companies by 4 May 1813. The Röhl, later Langrehr Battalion was at a four company strength until the armistice, during which it raised its strength to eight companies.

The Bennigsen Battalion appears to have had an international flavor to it. At the end of 1813 it contained 111 Dutch, 92 Prussians, 80 Italians, 66 Belgians, 46 French, 35 Saxons, 27 Austrians, 16 Hanseatic, 14 Bavarians, 14 Hessians, 12 Spaniards, 12 Mecklenburgers, 11 Poles, 10 Holsteiners, 10 Swiss, 9 Hungarians, 7 Danes, 5 Oldenburgers, 3 Russians, 2 Swabians, and one each from England, Portugal and Sweden.

These forces operated on the Regulation of 1802 and every twelfth man in the battalion was trained as a skirmisher. The resulting ten men per company who were trained as skirmishers stood on the right flank of the company. A separate bugler assigned to these skirmishers.

The Feldjäger were organized with two companies, each with 150 men. This would eventually be raised to 4 companies. The Feldjäger were disbanded in September 1814. The staff consisted of one oberst, one oberstleutnant, one regimental quartermaster, one adjutant, one regimental surgeon, and one assistant surgeon. Each company had:

- 1 Kapitän
- 2 Premierleutnants
- 2 Secondeleutnants
- 12 Oberjäger (sergeants)
- 4 Halbmondbläser (buglers)
- 120 Feldjäger (men)
- 1 Rustmeister (armorer)
- 2 Trainknechte (train servants)
- 144 Total

During the summer armistice the Feldjäger also raised a small regimental battery with two 2pdrs under the command of Lieutenant Sander. In addition, a small 12 man mounted squad was formed under the command of Oberjäger Fratscher.

Unfortunately for the allied forces in Hamburg, Davout was sent north by Napoleon to bring the rebellious city to task. A series of French assaults took the islands in the Elbe River and the French placed batteries staring

down the throat of the Hamburg defenses, making Hamburg's fall imminent. During the night of 29/30 May 1813 Tettenborn fled eastwards, taking the nascent Hanoverian forces with him.

The June armistice was signed shortly later which allowed the Hanoverians slip behind the demarcation line and continue their organization. By August the Hanoverian army had expanded and now contained the:

Feldjäger Corps:	Oberst Graf von Kielmansegge
Leichtes Bataillon Lüneburg:	Oberst-Lieut. von Klencke I
Leichtes Bataillon Bremem-Verden:	Major de Vaux
Bataillon Lauenburg:	Major von Bennoit
Bataillon Bennigsen:	Oberst-Lieut. von Bennigsen
Bataillon Böhl:	Major Langrehr
Husaren-Regiment Lüneburg:	Oberst von Estorff
Husaren-Regiment Bremen-Verden:	Oberst-Lieut. von dem Busche
Foot Battery:	Kapitän Wiering

The first Hanoverian artillery unit was raised during this period. The Wiering Foot Battery had four 6pdrs and two light howitzers assigned to it. On 25 July the Hanoverian army and the forces of its German allies stood as follows:

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Hanoverian Foot Artillery	200	133
Hanseatic Horse Artillery (allied)	113	155
Hanseatic Foot Artillery (allied)	112	73
Hanseatic Depot (allied)	37	21
Lüneburg Hussars	701	256
Bremen-Verden Hussars	571	248
Hanoverian Jägers	231	-
Lauenburg Battalion	897	-
Bremen-Verden Battalion	704	-
Lüneburg Battalion	612	-
Bennigsen's Battalion	712	-
Langrehr's Battalion	850	-
1st Hanseatic Battalion (allied)	956	-
3rd Hanseatic Battalion (allied)	786	-
Anhalt Dessau Battalion (allied)	613	-

During the period of the 1813 summer armistice the Hanoverians and Tettenborn's forces were drawn together with the Russo-German Legion, a detachment of the English King's German Legion, a Swedish Division, and a collection of other small German formations into a corps that was placed under the command of Graf Wallmoden. On 16 August Wallmoden's corps consisted of:

Advanced Guard: Generalmajor von Tettenborn

Denissov #7 Cossack Regiment
 Sulima #9 Cossack Regiment
 Komissarev Cossack Regiment
 Grekov #2 Cossack Regiment
 Lützow Freikorps Infantry (3 bns)
 Lützow Freikorps Cavalry (5 sqns)
 Lützow Freikorps Artillery (8 guns)
 Reich Jäger Battalion

Russo-German Division: Generalmajor von Arentschildt

1st Brigade: Major von Natzmer

1st Russo-German Legion Battalion
2nd Russo-German Legion Battalion
5th Russo-German Legion Battalion

2nd Brigade: Oberstleutnant von Wardenburg

3rd Russo-German Legion Battalion
4th Russo-German Legion Battalion
6th Russo-German Legion Battalion

Anglo-German Division: Generalmajor Lyon

Light Brigade: Lt. Colonel Martin

Lüneburg Battalion
Bremen-Verden Battalion
Dessau Battalion

Line Brigade: Lt. Colonel Halkett

Half KGL Battalion Holtzermann
73rd (English) Regiment of Foot
Bennigsen Battalion
von Langrehr Battalion
Lauenburg Battalion

Jäger Corps: Oberst Graf Kielmansegge

Kielmansegg Jägers (2 cos) (Hanoverians)
Russo-German Legion Jägers (1 co)

Artillery:

Wiering Foot Battery (6 guns)

Cavalry Division: Generalmajor von Dörnberg

1st Russo-German Legion Hussar Regiment (4 sqns)
2nd Russo-German Legion Hussar Regiment (4 sqns)
3rd Russo-German Legion Hussar Regiment (5 sqns)
3rd KGL Hussar Regiment (4)
Lüneburg Hussar Regiment (3 sqns)
Bremen-Verden Hussar Regiment (1 sqn)
1st & 2nd KGL Horse Batteries (12 guns)
1st & 2nd Russo-German Legion Horse Batteries (16 guns)
1/2 Rocket Battery (4 launchers)

Swedish Division: Generalleutnant von Begesack

Swedish Brigade: Oberst von Bergenstrehla

6 Infantry Battalions
Karabinier Cavalry Regiment (4 sqns)
1 Foot Battery (6 guns)

Mecklenburg Brigade: Generalmajor von Fallois

1st Mecklenburg Infantry Battalion
2nd Mecklenburg Infantry Battalion
Mecklenburg Grenadier Battalion
Mecklenburg Fuss-Jäger Battalion
4 Reitende Jäger Squadrons
Prussian Hussars (2 sqns)
1 Foot Battery

Hanseatic Brigade: Oberst von Witzleben

1st Hanseatic Infantry Battalion
2nd Hanseatic Infantry Battalion
Hanseatic Cavalry Regiment (8 sqns)
Hanseatic Foot Battery (4 guns)
Hanseatic Horse Battery (4 guns)

Wallmoden's corps of about 24,000 faced Davout's 40,000 man corps of three divisions. Davout's principal objective was to protect Hamburg from the allies. As a result he was obliged to maintain a significant garrison in the city and was unable to concentrate his entire force against Wallmoden. Despite that Wallmoden's first major engagement was Göhrde on 16 September 1813 and its second major battle was at Schestedt and Habye. Wallmoden's corps was also engaged at Camin, Marsow, Weissenkirch, Valluhn, Steinhorst and Boden, and the blockade of Harburg. With the allied victory at Leipzig the complexion of the campaign changed. Wallmoden's corps was slightly reorganized and now consisted of 10,000 men.

Advanced Guard: General von Dörnberg

Light Hanoverian Brigade: Oberstleutnant Martin

Lüneburg Infantry Battalion
Bremen-Verden Infantry Battalion
Kielmansegge Jäger Battalion

2nd Brigade:

2 Russo-German Legion Battalions
3rd KGL Hussar Regiment
1st Russo-German Legion Hussar Regiment
Lüneburg Hussar Regiment
2nd Russo-German Legion Horse Battery

Russo-German Legion Division: General von Arentschildt

1st Brigade:

3 Russo-German Legion Battalions

2nd Brigade:

2 Russo-German Legion Battalions

Artillery:

1 Foot Battery

English-German Division: General Lyon

Hanoverian Line Brigade: Lt. Colonel Halkett

Lauenburg Infantry Battalion
Langrehr Infantry Battalion
Bennigsen Infantry Battalion
Dessau Infantry Battalion
Wiering Foot Battery

Cavalry:

2nd Russo-German Legion Hussar Regiment
Bremen Verden Hussar Regiment
1st KGL Horse Battery
2nd KGL Horse Battery
1st Russo-German Legion Horse Battery

Reserve:

Hanseatic Brigade: Oberst von Witzleben

2 Infantry Battalions
8 Squadrons
8 Guns

With this reduced force Wallmoden began operations against the Danish in Holstein. Their engagements consisted mostly of skirmishes and maneuvers against one another with no significant combats developing. The campaign ended on 5 January with an armistice and the Peace of Kiel, which was signed on 15 January 1814.

After the peace with Denmark was complete the tiny Hanoverian army returned to Hamburg and the adjacent Harburg. Russian General Graf Bennig-

sen of the Polish Reserve Army, commanded a blockading force of 50,000 around the two cities where 32,000 Frenchmen, under Davout, still held out. The siege of Hamburg, being what sieges are, went slowly and without much success due to the skill of the French commander. However, with Napoleon's abdication the reason to hold out any longer ceased. Davout and his garrison were allowed to return to France under terms of the agreement between the allies and the new French government. With the evacuation of Hamburg, Hanover was re-established.

Once the main portions of Hanover had been freed of French occupation in late 1813 the reborn Hanoverian government began to raise other military forces. The first forces raised were three new line battalions which were raised between the end of 1813 and the beginning of 1814. They were:

Leichte Feld-Bataillon Grubenhagen: Oberst-Lieut. von Beaulieu
Leichte Feld-Bataillon Osnabrück: Oberst von Anderten
Leichte Feld-Bataillon Calenberg: General von Hedemann

The next major formation was the Landwehr, which was ordered raised on 27 November 1813. Thirty battalions of landwehr were to be organized from men between 18 and 30 years of age. In addition, the British provided a large number of officers and non-commissioned officers to act as cadres for these battalions. Every battalion had a captain, 2-3 lieutenants and 2 fähnrichs, who had served in the KGL, assigned to them. The battalions were named for the districts in which they were raised. They were named and grouped as follows:

1. Ottendorf, Stade, Bremervoerde
2. Verden, Bremerlehe, Harburg
3. Hoya, Nienburg, Diepholz
4. Osnabrück, Quakenbrück, Melle
5. Luneberg, Celle, Gifhorn
6. Ratzeburg, Bentheim, Lüchow
7. Hanover, Hameln, Neustadt
8. Hildenshiem, Uelzen, Peine
9. Alfeld, Salzgitter, Springe
10. Osterode, Münden, Northeim

Initially each landwehr battalion had its own administrative staff and four companies. Each battalion had:

- 1 Commander (Oberstleutnant or major)
- 4 Kapitän (Company commanders)
- 8 Lieutenants
- 8 Fähnrichs (Cadets)
- 12 Sergeants
- 8 Unteroffiziere (Non-commissioned officer)
- 20 Corporals
- 8 Tamboure (Drummers)
- 800 Soldiers

In 1814 the landwehr battalions were grouped by threes and joined to one of the line regiments. These four battalion units then formed a regiment. Though grouped into regiments, the battalions retained a totally independent staff organization. The regiments were as follows:

<u>New Regiment</u>	<u>Field Battalion</u>	<u>Militia Battalions</u>
1. Bremen	Bremen	Ottendorf, Stade, Bremervoerde
2. Verden	Verden	Verden, Bremerlehe, Harburg
3. Hoya	Hoya	Hoya, Nienburg, Diepholz
4. Osnabrück	Osnabrück	Osnabrück, Quakenbrück, Melle
5. Lüneburg	Lüneburg	Lüneberg, Celle, Gifhorn
6. Lauenburg	Lauenburg	Ratzeburg, Bentheim, Lüchow
7. Calenberg	Calenberg	Hanover, Hameln, Neustadt
8. Hildesheim	Hildesheim	Hildenshiem, Uelzen, Peine
9. Grubenhagen	Grubenhagen	Alfeld, Salzgitter, Springe
10. Göttingen	Feldjäger	Osterode, Münden, Northeim

In August 1814, the landwehr battalions had the following organization:
Staff:

- 1 Commandeur (Oberstleutnant or major)
- 1 Adjutant (Lieutenant)
- 1 Assistenz-Wundartz (Assistant surgeon)
- 1 Unter-Wundartz (2nd class surgeon)
- 1 Stabsfourier (Staff quartermaster)
- 1 Rüstmeister (Armorer)
- 4 Trunknechte (Train drivers)
- 1 Musikmeister (Music master)

Each of the four companies had:

- 1 Kapitän
- 2 Leutnants
- 2 Fähnrichs (Cadets)
- 1 Feldwebel (Sergeant major)
- 2 Sergeants
- 1 Fourier (Quartermaster)
- 1 Gefreite-Corporal (Lance corporal)
- 5 Corporalen (Corporals)
- 2 Tambours (Drummers)
- 150 Soldiers

Each battalion had a depot which consisted of a fähnrich, a sergeant and a corporal drawn from the battalion.

In 1815 there was a reorganization. The Hanoverian army now consisted of one Guard and twelve landwehr regiments. Each regiment had three battalions. The original thirty battalions remained and six further were raised in newly acquired provinces. This brought the total to 36 battalions. The Feldjäger Korps, which had two companies in February 1815, was re-raised on 1 April 1815, and known as the Von Spörken Feldjäger Korps. On the same day the 31st Landwehr Battalion was organized to cover the absence of the Hildesheim Feld-Bataillon, which had not yet completed its organization. In addition, a garrison battalion and the Harzer Schützen Korps, under von der Decken, were raised on the same day.

On 1 June a Freiwilliger Jäger-Korps of 30 jägers was raised and attached to the Feldjägerkorps. A 2nd Hanoverian Foot Battery was organized and dispatched into the Netherlands by commandeering the excess officers and men of the KGL artillery. It was equipped like an English battery, with five English 9pdrs and a 5.5" (24pdr) howitzer.

The landwehr battalions were reorganized. They now consisted of six

companies of 100 men. The officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the King's German legion were divided amongst these battalions. Each landwehr company had a reserve complement of 25 men.

Upon the outbreak of war in 1815 two of the battalion's companies were disbanded and the men distributed between the first two battalions. The officers of non-commissioned officers of the two disbanded companies were used to form a battalion depot. The 25 man reserve complement of the two companies were used to form the men of the depot.

When the 1815 campaign began the army was integrated into the British army. The KGL was distributed between the 2nd and 3rd British Divisions. The Hanoverian army was distributed by brigades throughout the British army, one brigade to each British division. The largest Hanoverian formation was the Hanoverian Reserve Corps under the command of Generalleutnant von der Decken. The KGL and Hanoverian Army fought at Quatre-Bras and Waterloo upholding the Hanoverian reputation as a tenacious and hard fighting people.

During the short peace before the Waterloo campaign the Hanoverian army and the KGL were merged as part of the Occupation Army that garrisoned the Netherlands. The army was placed under the command of Prince Wilhelm von Oranien, with General Carl von Alten commanding the combined KGL and Hanoverian army. This force consisted of:

King's German Legion:

1st Cavalry Brigade: General von Dörnberg

- 1st KGL Dragoon Regiment
- 2nd KGL Dragoon Regiment
- 2nd KGL Hussar Regiment

2nd Cavalry Brigade: Oberst von Arentschildt

- 1st KGL Hussar Regiment
- 3rd KGL Hussar Regiment

1st (Light) Infantry Brigade: Oberstleutnant von L.u.D. Busche

- 1st KGL Light Battalion
- 2nd KGL Light Battalion

2nd Infantry Brigade: Oberst von Ompteda

- 1st KGL Line Battalion
- 2nd KGL Line Battalion
- 5th KGL Line Battalion

3rd Infantry Brigade: Oberst du Plat

- 3rd KGL Line Battalion
- 4th KGL Line Battalion
- 6th KGL Line Battalion

Artillery:

- 1st KGL Horse Battery
- 2nd KGL Horse Battery
- 4th KGL Foot Battery

Hanoverian Army:

Cavalry Brigade: Oberst von Estorff

- Lüneburg Hussar Regiment
- Bremen-Verden Hussar Regiment

Light Infantry Division: General Graf Kielmansegge

1st Light Brigade: Oberstleutnant Gerber

- Osnabrück Feld-Bataillon
- Grubenhagen Feld-Bataillon
- Bremen Feld-Bataillon

2nd Light Brigade: Oberstleutnant von Klencke I

Lüneburg Feld-Bataillon

Bothmer Feld-Bataillon

2 Cos of Verden Feld-Bataillon

2 Cos of Hoya Feld-Bataillon

Salzgitter Landwehr Battalion

1st Line Division: Generalmajor Lyon

1st Line Brigade: Oberst Halkett

Lauenburg Feld-Bataillon

Bremervörde Landwehr Battalion

Osnabrück Landwehr Battalion

Quakenbrück Landwehr Battalion

2nd Line Brigade: Oberst von Klencke II

Hameln Landwehr Battalion

Hildesheim Landwehr Battalion

Peine Landwehr Battalion

Gishorn Landwehr Battalion

2nd Line Division: Oberst von Bincke

1st Line Brigade: Oberst von Berger

Calenberg Feld-Bataillon

Hoya Landwehr Battalion

Nienburg Landwehr Battalion

Bentheim Landwehr Battalion

2nd Brigade: Oberst Best

Lüneburg Landwehr Battalion

Verden Landwehr Battalion

Osterode Landwehr Battalion

Münden Landwehr Battalion

Artillery:

Japser (formelry Wiering) Foot Battery

After the battle of Waterloo and the return of peace the Harzer Schützen Korps, the Freiwilliger Jäger Korps, the Feldebataillon Lauenberg and the Feldebataillon Hoya were disbanded. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 8th Line Battalions, as well as the two light battalions of the Kings German Legion were used to form four Guard Battalions.

The six field battalions that remained in France and the four Guard Battalions were used to build the 1st Battalion of the ten newly reorganized infantry regiments. The other three battalions of those regiments were formed from landwehr battalions. The landwehr battalions from Ratzenburg, Springe, Neustadt and Diepholz, as well as the garrison battalion raised in 1815 were disbanded. Three new battalions were raised in the newly acquired provinces using the cadres of the 6th and 7th Kings German Legion Battalions. Initially the battalions had six companies, but by 1816 this was firmly reduced to four companies per battalion.

The ten line regiments had four battalions. The 1st Battalion was either a Guard Battalion or a Field Battalion. The other three battalions were landwehr battalions. The organization of these regiments was:

<u>Regiment</u>	<u>1st Battalion</u>	<u>Landwehr Battalions</u>
Göttingen	Gardejägerbataillon	Münden
	formed from 1st & 2nd	Northeim
	KGL Light Battalions	Osterode

<u>Regiment</u>	<u>1st Battalion</u>	<u>Landwehr Battalions</u>
Calenberg	1st or Grenadier-Garde-Bataillon formed from 1st & 2nd KGL Line Bns	Hanover Hameln Einbeck ¹
Hildensheim	2nd Garde Bataillon formed from 3rd & 4th KGL Line Battalions	Hildesheim Peine Salzgitter
Celler	3rd Garde-Bataillon formed from 5th & 8th KGL Line Battalions	Celle Gifhorn Uelzen
Lüneburg	Lüneburg Leichtes-Bataillon	Lüneburg Harburg Lüchow
Bremen	Bremen Grenadier-Bataillon formerly the Feldbataillon Bremen	Stade Ottendorf Bremervoerde
Verden	Verden Grenadier-Bataillon formerly the Feldbataillon Calenberg	Verden Osterholz ² Hoya
Hoya	Hoya Leichtes-Bataillon formerly the Feldbataillon Grubenhagen	Nienburg Quakenbrück Melle
Osnabrück	Osnabrück Leichtes-Bataillon	Osnabrück Bentheim Meppen
Ostfries	Ostfries Grenadier-Bataillon formed from the Feldbataillon Verden	Emden Leer Aurich ³

The staff of the regiment was assigned to the 1st battalion and consisted of:

3 Stabsoffiziere
 1 Adjutant
 1 Regimentsquartiermeister
 (Regimental quartermaster)
 1 Oberwundarzt (Senior surgeon)
 1 Assistenz-Wundartz (Assistant surgeon)
 1 Premier der Musik

-
1. Earlier the Alfeld Landwehr Battalion.
 2. Earlier the Bremerlehe Landwehr Battalion.
 3. Formed from the 6th and 7th KGL Line Battalions.

The landwehr battalions had a staff that consisted of:

- 1 Oberstleutnant
- 1 Major
- 1 Adjutant
- 1 Regimentsquartiermeister
- 1 Assistenz-Wundartz (Assistant surgeon)
- 1 Bataillonstambour (Battalion drum major)

Each company had:

- 1 Kapitän
- 1 Stabskapitän or Leutnant
- 1 Leutnant
- 1 Fähnrich
- 2 Sergeanten
- 2 Unteroffiziere
- 4 Korporalen
- 2 Tambours (Drummers)
- 2 Pfeiffern (Fifers)
- 133 Soldiers

In 1815 the Feldjäger Korps had two companies with a total of:

- 6 Officers
- 8 Unteroffiziere
- 9 Korporalen
- 4 Speilleute (Drummers)
- 300 Jägers

Cavalry

On 24 March 1813 the Lüneburg Hussar Regiments was raised. During March and April the Bremen-Verden Hussar Regiment was raised. The 40 man detachment from the KGL was absorbed into both regiments. By the end of 1813 a third hussar regiment, the Duke of Cumberland Hussar Regiment, was raised. The Lüneburg Hussar Regiments was initially formed with three squadrons and the Bremen-Verden Hussars with two. Both original regiments were later raised to four squadrons. The Bremen-Verden Hussar Regiment raised its 3rd Squadron in June and its 4th Squadron in July 1813. The Lüneburg Hussars appear to have remained at three squadrons throughout 1813. Each squadron had two companies. The regimental staff contained:

- 1 Oberstleutnant
- 1 Adjutant
- 1 Regimental quartermaster
- 1 Regimental surgeon
- 1 Stabstrompeter
- 1 Regimental veterinarian
- 1 Wagenmeister (wagon master)
- 1 Regimentssattler (regimental saddlemaker)
- 1 Rustmeister (armorer)
- 1 Stöckenknecht

The 1st Company of each squadron had:

- 1 Major as captain
- 1 Lieutenant
- 1 Cornet
- 1 Schwadronschirurgus (squadron surgeon)
- 1 Oberwachtemister (master sergeant)
- 6 Wachtmeister (sergeants)
- 6 Corporals
- 2 Trumpeters
- 2 Huffschmeide (blacksmiths)
- 78 Men
- 1 Packknecht (pack horse attendant)
- 1 Zeltknecht (tent attendant)
- 101 Total

The 2nd Company of each squadron had:

- 1 Kapitän
- 1 Lieutenant
- 1 Cornet
- 6 Wachtmeister (sergeants)
- 6 Corporals
- 2 Trumpeters
- 2 Huffschmeide (blacksmiths)
- 78 Men
- 1 Packknecht (pack horse attendant)
- 1 Zeltknecht (tent attendant)
- 99 Total

With the exception of the eventual raising of a third regiment and the addition of a fourth squadron to these regiments, there were no other organizational or structural changes in the Hanoverian cavalry until after 1815.

Artillery

In early 1813 a foot battery for the budding Hanoverian army was raised from the KGL artillery depot. It consisted of 40 men. In December a 2nd and 3rd Foot Battery were raised. However, they were not ready to take to the field until 1814. In 1814 they were known by the names of their commanders, von Wiering, von Rettberg and Braun. A battery consisted of six officers, fifteen non-commissioned officers and bombardiers, six craftsmen, 100 gunners, and 66 train drivers.

The von Wiering and Braun batteries had four light 6pdrs and two 5.5" howitzers. The von Rettberg had four 9pdrs and two 5.5" howitzers. On 5 May 1815 the von Wiering battery was absorbed into the other two.

Infantry Uniforms 1813-1814

Initially many of the soldiers wore their old uniforms from the days prior to the French invasion. Deliveries of equipment was slow and these uniforms remained in use for quite a while. What did come was English in style.

The Leichtes-Bataillon-Bremen-Verden initially wore dark green jacket. The jacket was double-breasted had black pointed cuffs, collar, shoulder

straps and wings. On the brest were two rows of gold buttons. The breeches were dark blue. Their shako had a crown surmounting the cipher "GR" on its front plate. The cockade was black and the plume was green. Their backpacks, breadbags and canteens were yellow-brown, as with the KGL. Their cartridge boxes were black and had no badge.

The officers had black shakos with a black cockade, green plume, black cords and a gold hunting horn badge. Their red tunic had two rows of yellow buttons and black pointed cuffs with gold lace. The coat lining was white. Their breeches were dark blue with a broad gold stripe. Their cummerbund was yellow and their sword-belt was white.

The Harzer Schützen, which later became the Grubenhagen-Bataillon, wore a dark green jacket with black collar, button holes and pointed cuffs. Their shako had a gold shield with a crown. Under the crown was a jäger horn with crossed hammers. The lace on the shako was black. Their fringed epaulets were gold.

The Leichtes-Bataillon Lüneburg wore a green peaked cap with a light blue band. Their coat was a long, dark green affair with a light blue collar and Swedish cuffs. Their breeches were light gray with a broad light blue stripe. Their belts were tan.

After the Summer Armistice of 1813 this battalion received the old stores of the 1st and 2nd KGL Light Battalions. The new uniforms had black collars, cuffs, wings, belts and shoulder-straps. The shako was a stove-pipe shako with a plate that had a leaping horse over a yellow band with the inscription *Nunquam Retrorsum*. The rosette and cords were black and the plume was green. The officers jacket had pointed cuffs decorated with hussar lace. Their breeches were grey with green stripes. Their cummerbund was red. However, another source indicates that they wore cornflower blue trousers with a silver stripe and a yellow silk cummerbund.

When it became the Grubenhagen-Bataillon the helmet was replaced by a black felt shako with a silver jäger horn crest. It had a yellow band, black cockade and round pompon. Their aiguillettes were black and worn on the left breast. Their dark green jacket had a black collar and black pointed cuffs. The officers had two rows of 11 gold buttons. Their coat-tails had two buttons and a hunting horn in each corner.

The Feldbataillon von Laüenberg wore a black shako with black cover, visor, and chinstrap. Their uniform a black litewka like those worn by the Prussian landwehr. It had blue Brandenburg cuffs with black flaps and two buttons. Their breeches were gray and their leatherwork was black.

Later it changed to a red jacket with white button lace and light blue collar, Swedish cuffs and shoulderstraps with white piping. They adopted a shako with yellow fittings, white cords and on the left side a black rosette with a white button. Their leather work was still black.

The Feldbataillon Benningsen wore white shakos with white plumes and cords, yellow fittings and a black visor. Various sources provide illustrations showing both stovepipe and belgic shakos, so there is some confusion there. However, these shakos were initially designated for use in India, which would suggest that they were older equipment, i.e. the stove pipe shako.

Their short red jacket had lime green cuffs with three white buttons and small litzen. Their collar and shoulder straps were green with white piping. The shoulderstraps had short white fringes on their ends. They wore light gray breeches. Their leather work was white.

The Feldbataillon Verden wore the same uniform as the Feldbataillon Benningsen, except they wore a black stove pipe with white cords and plume. The short fringes on their shoulderstraps were made into white wings. They had no belt plate.

The Kielmannsegg Feldjägerkorps wore a dark green uniform with pointed lime green cuffs, lime green collar, and shoulder straps. Their leatherwork was black. They also wore a dark green Landwehr cap or "Mütze". On its lime green band was a silver or golden jäger horn. Its visor was black. Their breeches were light gray with lime green stripes. They carried a brown powder horn with green tassels. Each jäger carried a rifle and hirschfänger (short infantry sword).

The Kielsmannegg officers had yellow metal epaulets piped green. Their uniform had two rows of gold buttons. They had yellow cummerbunds and their sabers were in steel scabbards.

The Feldbataillon Calenberg wore a single breasted, red jacket with dark blue cuffs, collar and shoulder straps. The collar and cuffs were piped with white. The jacket was closed with a single row of silver buttons. Their breeches were light gray. Their stovepipe shako had a yellow shield with crown. On the left side they had a black cockade with a white plume.

The light battalions carried rifles equipped with bayonets. The feldbataillons carried infantry muskets with bayonets. The Kielmannseggische Jägerkorps also had two 2pdr cannons and twelve mounted jägers.

The Feldbataillon Langrehr wore a shako with black cover. It had yellow fittings, white cords, a black rosette and white plume. They wore a black litewka with two rows of gold buttons, blue collar and Brandenburg cuffs. Their breeches were gray, their belts were black and their bread bag was white. They later changed uniforms to a red jacket with white turnbacks, light blue collar Swedish cuffs, and shoulder straps. All of the blue was piped with white. They had small wings on each shoulder. Their leather work was black.

The Feldbataillon Osterode wore a shako with green cords and plume. Their jacket had green cuffs with four golden buttons and white double litzen. They had a green collar and shoulder straps with white piping. They had green wings like those worn by the KGL light battalions.

The landwehr wore a stovepipe shako with a black cockade and a yellow or white plume. They had a white metal shako plate with a crown and the cipher "GR". The uniform consisted of a red jacket with blue collar, lapels and shoulder straps piped white. It had short, white turnbacks. They wore gray breeches. They wore a British style black felt shako with a leather visor. It bore a black cockade and a brass shield with the contingent's insignia. It had no cords and a short, white plume on the left side. There were, however, regimental variations. Their belts were white and their breeches were mid gray.

The officers' coat-tails had vertical pockets with four gilt buttons as well as two buttons on the tail. They wore a yellow cummerbunds, a white cross belt with a yellow plate bearing the cipher "GR". They also wore a yellow epaulet on their right shoulder.

This uniform was, however, the general rule though there were variations. At Waterloo the Verden Battalion had dark blue lapels with five pairs of gilt buttons. The Osterode Battalion in Paris in 1815 is reported to have worn a shako with green cords and plume. Its jacket had green cuffs with four gilt buttons and white lace, a green collar, green shoulder straps and green wings. The collar and straps were piped white.

Cavalry Uniforms 1813-1815

The Bremen-Verden Hussar regiment wore a green pelisse and dolman. The dolman had red collar and red pointed cuffs. They had black litzen on their cuffs and collars. The dolman had three rows of silver buttons (15 to 18 buttons) and had black braid. The pelisse was trimmed with a reddish black fur and black braid. Their breeches were light gray with a broad red stripe down the outer seam. The schabraque was green with red trim. The portemanteau was green with red piping.

A colpack was worn by the 2nd and 3rd squadrons only. The 1st squadron wore a shako with a red and white plume and black cords.

This regiment had a freiwilliger jäger detachment. It wore the same uniform, except it was entirely black. The shako had black cords, black plume, yellow fittings, a white cockade and the Bremen cross. Their uniform was very similar to that worn by the Brunswick-Oels Black Hussars.

The Lüneburg regiment wore two different uniforms. The first was a blue dolman and pelisse. Both had white buttons and braid. The fur on the pelisse was white. They wore blue breeches with a wide yellow stripe down the outer seam. Their collar and pointed cuffs were yellow. They wore a felt cap with a red-over-white plume, white hat band and white cords. The schabraque was dark blue with a yellow wolf's tooth edging. Their leather work was white. Their sabretache was black with a white border.

Later the uniform consisted of a blue dolman with red collar and cuffs. The pelisse was red. The braid and buttons were white. The colpack was brown with a blue bag. Their breeches were gray with a red side stripe. Their leatherwork was white. The sabretache was black.

The Duke of Cumberland Regiment wore black shako with a yellow rosette, cords and cockade. Their plume was black. The dolman was green with yellow braid and three rows of about 13 yellow buttons. It also had green cuffs and collar. The green pelisse had red fur trim. The breeches were gray with a yellow side stripe.

Artillery Uniforms 1813-1814

The foot artillery was dressed like the British artillery. They wore a dark blue jacket with red cuffs, collar and turnbacks. The collar was piped with yellow. The cuffs had yellow litzen as did the lapels of the jacket. The shoulder straps were also red, piped with yellow.

Their breeches were gray and cuffless. Black shoes with gaiters were worn. The belts were white leather. They wore a belgic shako.

The horse artillery wore the same basic uniform. Instead of a shako, however, they wore a light dragoon or Tarlton helmet. The fur crest was black, the turban dark blue. The chin scales and metal fittings were brass. The plume was on the left side and was white over red.

The jacket was a dolman with yellow buttons and litzen. It had red shoulder straps piped with red. The collar was also red, piped with yellow and had two yellow litzen. They wore white belts. Their breeches were grey.

Unit Commanding Officers
1815

Bremen-Verden Hussar Regiment: Oberst von dem Busche
Herzog von Cumberland Hussar Regiment: Oberst-Lieut. von Hake
Prinz Regent Hussar Regiment: Oberst-Lieut. Graf von Kielmansegge
Feldjäger Korps: Oberstleutnant von Spörken
Feld-Bataillon Bremen: Oberstleutnant von Langrehr
Feld-Bataillon Calenburg: Oberstleutnant C. von Bock
Feld-Bataillon Grubenhagen: Oberstleutnant von Wurmb
Feld-Bataillon Hoya: Oberstleutnant E. von Bothmer
Feld-Bataillon Lauenburg: Oberstleutnant von Benoit
Feld-Bataillon Lüneburg: Oberstleutnant A. von Klencke
Feld-Bataillon Osnabrück (Duke of York): Major F. von Bülow
Feld-Bataillon Verden: Major von Schkopp
Landwehr-Bataillon Alfeld: Major Dammers
Landwehr-Bataillon Bentheim: Major Croupp
Landwehr-Bataillon Bremerlehe: Major A. von der Decken
Landwehr-Bataillon Bremenvörde: Oberstleutnant
von der Schulenburg
Landwehr-Bataillon Celle: Oberstleutnant von dem Knesebeck
Landwehr-Bataillon Diepholz: Major von Bar
Landwehr-Bataillon Gishorn: Major G. von Hammerstein
Landwehr-Bataillon Hamlen: Major von Strube
Landwehr-Bataillon Hannover: Major von Weyhe
Landwehr-Bataillon Hildesheim: Oberstleutnant G. von Rehden
Landwehr-Bataillon Hoya: Oberstleutnant von Grote
Landwehr-Bataillon Lüneburg: Oberstleutnant von Ramdohr
Landwehr-Bataillon Lüchow: Major Purgold
Landwehr-Bataillon Melle: Kapitän Terheyden
Landwehr-Bataillon Münden: Major F. von Schmidt
Landwehr-Bataillon Neustadt: Major von Hodenberg
Landwehr-Bataillon Nienburg: Major Brinckmann
Landwehr-Bataillon Norftheim: Major Delius
Landwehr-Bataillon Osnabrück: Oberstleutnant von Münster
Landwehr-Bataillon Osterode: Major F. von Reben
Landwehr-Bataillon Otterndorf: Major H. von der Decken
Landwehr-Bataillon Peine: Oberstleutnant Graf von Westphalen
Landwehr-Bataillon Quakenbrück: Oberstleutnant von dem Busche Hünefeld
Landwehr-Bataillon Salzgitter: Major F. von Hammerstein
Landwehr-Bataillon Springe: Kapitän Lüderitz
Landwehr-Bataillon Ratzeburg: Major Ch. von Hammerstein
Landwehr-Bataillon Uelzen: Kapitän Kuntze
Landwehr-Bataillon Verden: Major C. von der Decken
Harzer Schützenkorps: Major C. von der Decken

**Hanoverian Combat Losses
1813-1815**

	Dead	Wounded
Artillery	12	54
Cumberland Hussar Regiment	18	33
Kielmansegge Jäger Korps	19	78
Leichtes Bataillon Lüneburg	46	301
Feld-Bataillon Bremen	25	189
Feld-Bataillon Lauenburg	42	98
Feld-Bataillon Verden (Bennigsen)	68	115
Feld-Bataillon Hoya (Langrehr)	-	9
Feld-Bataillon Osnabrück	24	72
Feld-Bataillon Grubenhagen	24	96
Feld-Bataillon Calenberg	-	-
Landwehr-Bataillon Bremervörde	18	21
Landwehr-Bataillon Osnabrück	20	68
Landwehr-Bataillon Quakenbrück	1	11
Landwehr-Bataillon Salzgitter	20	62
Landwehr-Bataillon Verden	12	101
Landwehr-Bataillon Lüneburg	10	42
Landwehr-Bataillon Osterode	14	98
Landwehr-Bataillon Münden	12	103
Landwehr-Bataillon Hameln	9	64
Landwehr-Bataillon Gisshorn	15	72
Landwehr-Bataillon Hildesheim	3	21
Landwehr-Bataillon Peine	8	42

The Army of Hesse-Cassel

1792-1806 & 1813-1815

The Army of Hesse-Cassel before 1806

The territories of Hesse-Cassel in 1792 were bounded on the north by the Electorate of Hanover and the Bishoprics of Paderhorn and Leichsfeld; on the east by the Duchies of Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Meiningen, and others; and also the Bishopric of Fulda; on the south by Hesse-Darmstadt and Mentz, on the west by France, and the states of the Prince Primate, formerly the Electorate of Cologne.

The united territories of Hesse-Cassel contained a population of 456,000 inhabitants dispersed over a territory of about 15,500 square miles.

The territories were composed of several private lordships; viz. those of lower or northern Hesse, of the Landgravate proper, the county of Ziegenhayn, the principality of Hersfeld, those of upper Hesse, of the county of lower Catzenellenbogen, the county of Hanau-Munzenburg, part of the Principality of Henneberg, in which is Smalcalde, which was famous for its alliance with the Protestant princes during the Thirty Years War; the Lordship of Pleisa, part of the county of Schauenberg, and the Bailwick of Hoga. Cassel was the capital of the possessions belonging to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. It contained about 20,000 inhabitants.

Hessia was divided in 1527, between four of the sons of the Landgrave¹ of Hessia forming the states of Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Hesse-Marburg and Hesse-Rheinfels. In 1648 Hesse-Marburg was partitioned between Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Darmstadt. Hesse-Rheinfels had met the same fate in 1583.

As a result, in 1792 Germany had two Hessian states, Hesse-Darmstadt and Hesse-Cassel. Both states had a strong military tradition, but the strongest tradition existed in Hesse-Cassel. From the Thirty Years War to 1792 Hessian troops had fought as mercenaries in nearly every European war. In addition, between 1776 and 1783, nearly 17,000 Hessians had fought for the British in the American Revolution. The Landgraves of Hesse-Cassel had, over the years, developed an extravagant life style, which they supported by excessive taxes and by the provision of mercenary troops.

The landgraves were not particular as to their customers or the market. In 1687 one of them let out 1,000 soldiers to the Venetians fighting the Turks. In 1702 9,000 served under the maritime powers. In 1706 11,500 served in Italy. The best customer was, no doubt, England. She had Hessians in her pay through most of the 18th Century. Some of them were with the Duke of Cumberland during the Pretender's invasion of 1745. In 1743 Hessians served in two armies with 6,000 serving with George II of England and 6,000 serving with the Emperor Charles VII.

The most important Landgrave was Frederick II. He was a Catholic ruler in a Protestant country. His first wife had been an English princess, a daughter of George II. She separated from the Landgrave upon his conversion and retired to Hanau with her son.

After his wife's departure Frederick II lead an extravagant life. He adopted the cast off mistress of the Duc de Bouillon, but not content with just her favors, is said to have sired over 100 children. His court was modeled on the French court and French was spoken in his court, though he carried on much of his correspondence in German. It was Frederick II that sent so many of his countrymen to fight in America.

1. The German term for Landgrave is "Landgraf".

His son and heir apparent, Wilhelm, had ruled the county of Hanau since 1764. Hanau lay a few miles east of Frankfurt. Wilhelm was his father's equal in cupidity. On hearing of the results of the Battle of Bunker Hill, he offered his grandfather, George II, a regiment and received an even higher price per man than his father had earlier.

Cassel and Hanau were not on good terms. Because of his conversion to Catholicism, Frederick II constantly quarreled with his wife and son, despite their separation. In 1785 Frederick II died and his son Wilhelm assumed his title and positions. Wilhelm was married to a Danish princess. His eldest son married a Prussian princess in 1797.

In 1792, with the death of Louis XVI, Europe mobilized against France. On 29 April 1792 a French corps of 35,000 advanced on the Austrian Netherlands' border near Valenciennes. The Austrians moved a corps of 30,000 under the command of the Duke von Sachsen-Teschen, commander of the Austrian forces in the Netherlands.

As tensions escalated Austria and Prussia joined forces and began massing against the French. This alliance was formalized by the 1st Convention, signed on 31 July, 1792. It directed that Hesse-Cassel would provide a force of 4,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry. Hesse-Cassel's involvement occurred principally because of English subsidies and its involvement in the Holy Roman Empire.

In 1803 Hesse-Cassel was raised to an electorate and Wilhelm became Elector¹ of Hesse-Cassel. Hesse-Cassel was to remain the only territory so styled after the end of the Holy Roman Empire. After 1800, the Kurfürst, William I, pursued a policy of neutrality towards Napoleon who, nonetheless, dissolved Hesse-Cassel after the battle of Jena (1806) and in 1807 united it with the kingdom of Westphalia, while Hanau was allocated to the Grand Duchy of Frankfurt from 1810 to 1815. In 1809 a rising of Hessian patriots under Oberst Wilhelm von Dörnberg against the French failed.

In the fall of 1813, as the allies pushed Napoleon across the Rhine, the Kurfürst returned to his country and reestablished his authority. He reformed his army and it joined the allies in their war against Napoleon. In 1815 a small Hessian force joined the combined German allies that were forming to fight Napoleon, however the battle of Waterloo prevented their becoming involved in any further combat.

Infantry 1792-1806

At the beginning of the Revolutionary Wars the field army of Hesse-Cassel sent to engage the French consisted of 6,000 men organized into:

- Grenadier-Bataillon von Philippsthal (4 coys)
- Grenadier-Bataillon von Eschwege (4 coys)
- Regiment Garde (10 coys)
- Regiment Garde-Grenadiere (10 coys)
- Jägerkorps (2 coys)
- Leichtes Infanterie-Bataillon Lentz (2 coys)
- Regiment Carabiniers (3 sqns)
- Leib-Dragoner-Regiment (3 sqns)
- Husaren-Regiment (3 sqns)
- 16 Regimental cannons and 2 amusettes (small cannons)

1. The German for Elector is "Kurfürst". Because this term was also used as the name for the regiment, hence forth the term Kurfürst will be used.

The Regiment Garde was formed from the old independent 1st and 3rd Garde Bataillons. In 1788 they had merged into a single regiment. The 1st Garde Bataillon became the 1st Battalion of the new regiment and the 3rd Garde Bataillon became its 2nd Battalion.

In 1786 the 2nd Garde Bataillon and the Hanau Landmiliz Regiment had joined and became the Leib-Grenadier-Regiment. This regiment was renamed the Regiment-Garde-Grenadier. The 2nd Garde Bataillon was the 1st Battalion and the Hanau Regiment became the 2nd Battalion.

Between 1794 and 1795 the two grenadier companies of the Garde Regiment and two new companies were used to form its Leib-Grenadier-Battalion. Two companies from the Garde-Grenadier-Regiment and two new companies were used to form the Flügel-Grenadier-Battalion. As a result, the Garde Regiment and the Garde-Grenadier Regiment now had three battalions.

<u>Regimental Heritage</u>	<u>Raised</u>	<u>Date Named</u>	<u>Date Disbanded</u>	<u>Date Restored</u>
Leib-Garde-Regiment	1631	1788	1806	
Leib-Bataillon Garde				1813
Garde-Grenadier-Regiment	1697	1789	1806	
Garde-Grenadier-Bataillon				1823
Regiment von Kospoth	1667	1789		
Regiment von Biesenroth		1801		
Regiment Kurprinz		1805	1806	
Regiment Kurprinz				1813
Regiment Erbprinz	1680	1789		
Regiment Kurprinz		1803		
Regiment von Wurmb		1805	1806	
Infanterieregiment Prinz Solms				1813
Leib-Infanterie-Regiment	1688	1789		
Regiment Kurfürst		1803	1806	
Regiment Kurfürst				1813
Regiment Prinz Carl	1701	1789		
Regiment Landgraf Carl		1805	1806	
Regiment Landgraf Carl				1813
Regiment von Lossberg	1683	1789		
Regiment von Linsingen		1799		
Regiment von Biesenrodt		1805	1806	
Regiment von Biesenrodt				1813
Regiment Heeymel		unknown		
Hanstein			1795	
Feld-Jäger-Korps		1758		
Jäger-Bataillon		1793	1806	
Jäger-Bataillon				1813
Invalid Forces				
Invaliden-Bataillon-Beck		1774	1806	
Invaliden-Bataillon				1813
Swiss Guard		1560		
Merged with Garde Regiment and Leibfusilier		1785		
Veteranen der Regimenter Garde und Garde du Corps		1803		
Schweizer Garde				1813
Artillery		1600	1806	
Artillerie-Regiment				1813

In addition to the line and guard units there were also a number of garrison and militia units. The six garrison regiments were named Köhler, von Colson, von Porbeck, Stein Matthias, and von Knoblauch. The ten landmiliz regiments were Marburg, Hersfeld, Geismar, Eschwege, Schmalkalden, Rinteln, Allendorf, Ziegenhain, Hanau, and Cassel (City Battalion & Schützen Battalion).

The Leichtes Infanterie-Bataillon Lentz was raised in 1788 and organized with small men drawn from the infantry and cavalry. It had four companies, but was reduced to two in 1792. In 1793 it provided cadre for a newly raised two company Fusilier-Bataillon. In 1795 this battalion was absorbed into the parent regiment in 1795. In 1795 the Leichtes Infanterie-Bataillon Lentz was renamed the Fusilier-Bataillon von Prüschenck. In 1799 it was reinforced by the depot companies of the Prinz Carl and von Kospoth Regiments. It became the four company Marquandt-Fusilier-Bataillon. In 1806 it became the von Todenwarth Fusilier Battalion and was disbanded shortly thereafter.

The Fusilier-Bataillon Schlothheim was raised in 1799 from the depot companies of the Leib-Garde-Regiment, Garde-Grenadier-Regiment, Erbprinz and von Linsingen Regiment. It was disbanded in 1806.

Each infantry regiment had two battalions, with four 120 man companies each, and two grenadier companies. The independent grenadier companies were converged into four company battalions. This system was identical to that used by the Prussians. The officer staff of an infantry regiment in 1792 consisted of:

1 Oberst (Colonel)
1 Oberstleutenant (Lt. Colonel)
2 Majors
10 Captains
10 Premierleutants (1st Lieutenant)
11 Secondleutnants (2nd Lts) (1 as adjutant)
10 Fähnricks (Cadets)
45 Total

The officer staff of an infantry regiment in 1805 consisted of:

1 Oberst	10 Premierleutants
1 Oberstleutenant	11 Secondleutnants (1 as adjutant)
3-4 Majors	10 Fähnricks
4 Captains	48-49 Total
8 Stabskapitains	

This closely parallels the Prussian system and the Hessians used many Prussian manuals and systems. It is probable that an Hessian battalion was organized along the Prussian lines. Indeed, the figures for the officer cadre are identical to that of the period Prussian. If that mimicry continued into the enlisted ranks a battalion would have consisted of:

22-23 Officers	17 Artillerists
56 Unteroffiziere	50 Schützen
5 Surgeons	600 Musketeers
15 Drummers	50 Over complement
1 Bugler	<u>10</u> Sappers
1 Artillery Unteroffiziere	793 Total

Grenadier Battalions 1792-1806

These were converged battalions, similar to those of the Prussian army. They were all disbanded on 1 October 1795. Their parent regiments and battalion names, that of their commanding officer, were as follows:

<u>Grenadier Battalion</u>	<u>Parent Regiments</u>
Prinz Carl von Hessen-Phillipsthal (1792)	Leib-Garde-Regiment Garde-Grenadier-Regiment
von Eschwege (1793)	Regiment von Kosposth Regiment Erbprinz
von Eschwege (1794)	Leib-Infanterie-Regiment Regiment Erbprinz
von Dincklage (1793)	Garde-Grenadier-Regiment
von German (1794)	Leib-Infanterie-Regiment
von Wurmb (1792-1795)	Regiment Prinz Carl Regiment von Lossberg
von Stein (1792-1793)	Regiment von Kosposth Regiment von Hanstein

Following the Prussian model, these units were probably organized with:

1 Major	20 Korporale (Corporals)
4 Kapitäns	12 Drummers
1 Adjutant	4 Feldscheers (Field physicians)
4 Lieutenants	60 Gefreite (Lance corporals)
8 Subalterns	480 Grenadiers
16 Sergeants	
12 Mitte Unteroffiziere (Non-commissioned officers)	

Light Infantry Tactics

Kurfürst Wilhelm X wrote a short 31 page handwritten directive on the operations of light infantry (fusiliers and schützen). It provided guidance and the Duke's attitudes towards skirmish warfare.

The duke felt it was most important that the schützen should be able to operate individually and in any broken terrain take advantage of the shelter it offers.

The schützen were to operate 100 to 150 paces in advance of the battalion in order to keep the enemy skirmishers away from the battalion. He did state that in the presence of enemy cavalry this distance between the schützen and the battalion should be reduced to 25 to 30 paces.

He directed that the skirmishers operate in a checkered fashion as follows:

9	7	5	3	1
10	8	6	4	2

The interval between the schützen in the first rank was to be six or seven paces. The second rank was to be two paces behind the first rank. When the first rank fired, he was to withdraw into the second rank to reload, while the soldier in the second rank moved into the first rank. This was the almost universal system of skirmisher pairs, where one fired while the other supported him.

The schützen were always to be divided into two, two company divisions. These divisions were to support one another. This directive was the principal point to remember.

Cavalry 1792-1806

The Hesse-Cassel cavalry did not undergo much change before 1806. Principally the changes were in name only, although the Dragon-Regiment Prinz Friederich was absorbed into the Leib-Dagoner-Regiment. The heritage of those regiments are as follows:

	<u>Raised</u>	<u>Disbanded</u>	<u>Raised</u>
Leib-Dragoner-Regiment	1688	1806	
Leib-Dragoner-Regiment			1813
Dragon-Regiment Prinz Friederich	1688	1806	
Merged with Leib-Dragoner-Regiment			1813
Husaren-Regiment	1744	1806	
Husaren-Regiment			1813
Regiment Garde du Corps	1619		
Garde du Corps (1 sqn)	1792	1806	
Garde du Corps (1 sqn)			1813
Regiment-Gensdarmes (Cuirassiers)	1684	1806	
Leib-Kürassier-Regiment			1813
Garde-Husaren (Leib Eskadron)	1814		
Regiment-Carabinier	1672	1806	
Merged with Leib-Cuirassier			1813

Internal Organization of the Cavalry

The Exercise Regulation of 1796 established the internal organization of the various cavalry formations as follows:

Garde du Corps - 1 Squadron

- 1 General, Oberst or Oberstleutnant (Squadron commander)
- 1 Major
- 1 Staabs-Rittmeister (Staff Captain)
- 2 Lieutenants
- 1 Coronet (2nd Lieutenant)
- 12 Unteroffiziere (Non-commissioned officer)
- 1 Feldscheer (Squadron physician)
- 1 Pauker (Kettle drummer)
- 1 Staabstrompeter (Staff trumpeter)
- 2 Eskadronstrompeters (Squadron trumpeters)
- 10 Karabiniers (Skirmishers)
- 110 Garde du Corps
- 1 Fahnschmied (Blacksmith)
- 138 Horses

Cuirassier Regiments - 3 squadrons each

1 General or Oberst (Commander)
 1 Oberstleutnant
 1 Major
 1 Regiments-Quartiermeister
 1 Auditeur (Regimental Judge)
 1 Feldprediger (Chaplain)
 1 Regiments-Feldscheer (Regimental physician)
 1 Regiments-Bereiter (Riding master)
 1 Pferdearzt (Veterinarian)
 1 Wagenmeister (Wagon master)
 1 Sattler (Saddlemaker)
 1 Büchsenmacher (Gunsmith)
 2 Drivers for Staff Wagon
 1 Driver for the Treasury Wagon
 1 Driver for the Ambulance
 1 Driver for the Field Smith
 1 Provost
 3 Staabs-Rittmeister (Staff captains)
 6 Lieutenants
 3 Coronets
 36 Unteroffiziere (Non-commissioned officers)
 3 Feldscheers (Company physicians)
 1 Pauker (Kettle drummer)
 1 Staabstrompeter (Staff trumpeter)
 6 Eskadronstrompeter (Squadron trumpeter)
 30 Karabiniers (Skirmishers)
 330 Cuirassiers
 3 Fahnschmiede (Blacksmiths)
 410 Horses

Dragoon Regiments - 5 squadrons each

1 General or Oberst (Commander)
 1 Oberstleutnant
 1 Major
 1 Regiments-Quartiermeister
 1 Auditeur
 1 Feldprediger
 1 Regiments-Feldscheer (Regimental physician)
 1 Regiments-Bereiter (Riding master)
 1 Pferdearzt (Veterinarian)
 1 Wagenmeister
 1 Sattler
 1 Büchsenmacher (Gunsmith)
 2 Drivers for Staff Wagon
 1 Driver for the Treasury Wagon
 1 Driver for the Ambulance
 1 Driver for the Field Smith
 1 Provost
 2 Capitains
 3 Staabskapitains (Staff captains)
 4 Premier-leutnants
 8 Second-leutnants
 5 Fähnrichs
 60 Unteroffiziers
 5 Feldscheers
 1 Pauker
 1 Staabstrompeters
 10 Eskadronstrompeters
 600 Dragoons
 5 Fahnschmiede

682 Horses

A dragoon or cuirassier squadron had:

1 Staab-offizier or Captain
 1 Staabsrittmeister or Staabs-captain
 2 Lieutenants
 1 Coronet or Fähnrich
 1 Wachtmeister (Sergeant)
 1 Quartiermeister (Quartermaster)
 1 Standartenjunker (Cadet)
 9 Korporals
 1 Feldscheer
 2 Trompeters
 10 Karabiniers
 110 Troopers
 136 Horses
 1 Wagon
 2 Packhorses

The Leib-Eskadron had an additional officer, the regimental adjutant assigned to it. The most junior squadron had one less officer. In 1764 the Hussar Regiment had been reduced to a single squadron. It had a strength of 7 non-commissioned officers, 2 trumpeters and 85 men. Between 1764 and 1787 its

strength fluctuated greatly, but by 1787 it had grown to a strength of three squadrons with 18 non-commissioned officers, 6 trumpeters, and 164 hussars. In 1790 its strength had risen to 345.

The 1st Convention of 31 July 1792, signed with Prussia, required the Hussar Regiment be filled out to full strength. It had 12 officers, 13 non-commissioned officers, 3 feldscheers, 7 musicians and 300 men. In 1794 it was demobilized and much of its force placed on leave. The Exercise Regulation of 1796 sets its strength at 3 squadrons and directed it be organized as follows:

1 General or Oberst (Commander)	1 Driver for the Ambulance
1 Oberstleutenant	1 Driver for the Field Smith
1 Major	1 Provost
1 Regiments-Quartiermeister	3 Staabs-Rittmeister
1 Auditeur	6 Lieutenants
1 Feldprediger	3 Coronets
1 Regiments-Feldscheer	42 Unteroffiziere
1 Regiments-Bereiter	3 Feldscheers
1 Pferdearzt	1 Staabstrompeter
1 Sattler	6 Eskadronstrompeter
2 Drivers for Staff Wagon	36 Karabiniers
1 Driver for the Treasury Wagon	354 Hussars

A hussar squadron had:

1 Staab-offizier	1 Feldscheer
1 Staabsrittmeister	2 Trompeters
2 Lieutenants	12 Karabiniers
1 Coronet	118 Troopers
1 Wachtmeister	152 Men total
1 Quartiermeister	148 Horses
1 Sabeljunker (Cadet)	2 Pack horses
11 Korporals	

As with the cuirassiers and dragoons, in the hussars the Leib-Eskadron had an additional officer, the regimental adjutant assigned to it. The most junior squadron had one less officer.

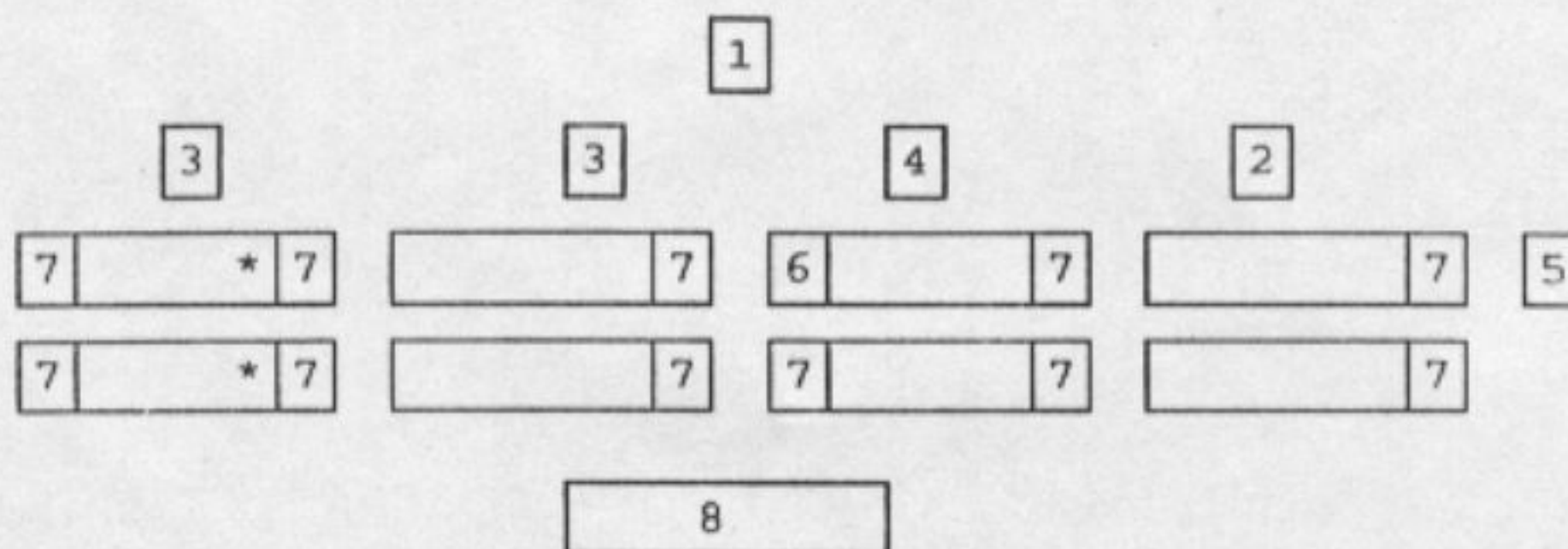
Tactical Organization of the Cavalry

Each squadron was divided into four "Züge." If the strength of a cuirassier squadron fell below 60 men or a hussar squadron fell below 50 men they would be reorganized into three "Züge." If a dragoon squadron fell below 40 men it would reorganize into two "Züge." If the strength fell below 8 "Rotten" inclusive of unteroffiziere, no "Zug" could be formed. The karabiniers would form in a rank behind the squadron.

When the full squadron was formed up, the 1st officer stood before the middle of the squadron. The 3rd officer formed before the 1st Zug, the 5th officer stood before the 2nd Zug, the 2nd officer stood before the 3rd or "Standartenzug," and the 4th officer stood before 4th Zug.

In the left "Flügel-eskadron" or wing squadron of a regiment the 3rd officer stood in the place of the 4th officer and the senior squadron officer was on the left flank of the regiment.

The corporals were distributed such that one was on the right flank of both ranks of each Zug. In addition, one was on the flank of both ranks of the squadron's left flank.



- 1 Staab-offizier or Captain
- 2 Staabsrittmeister or Staabs-captain
- 3 Lieutenant
- 4 Coronet or Fähnrich
- 5 Wachtmeister
- 6 Standartenjunker
- 7 Korporals (* denotes only in hussar squadron)
- 8 Karabiniers

The 1796 Exercise Regulation does not indicate where the trumpeters stood. It is most probable that they were posted to the right of the Wachtmeister. It is also very interesting to note that there is no file closers rank, as was standard in the other European armies. It is possible that the karabiniers performed that function when not acting as skirmishers.

The Artillery of Hesse-Cassel

In 1794 Hesse-Cassel had one "heavy" brigade of artillery actively involved in the campaigning against Revolutionary France. This brigade consisted of two batteries. The artillerists assigned to man these two companies consisted of:

- 1 Oberst
- 1 Major
- 2 Kapitain
- 2 Premierleutnants
- 4 Secondeleutnants
- 24 Bombardiere (Bombardiers)
- 6 Tamboure (Drummers)
- 210 Kanoniere (Gunnners)
- 4 Brigade Staff
- 2 Feldschere (Surgeons)
- 108 Knecht (Servants/drivers)
- 336 Draft Horses
- 4 13pdr howitzers
- 8 12pdr cannon
- 8 6pdr cannon
- 32 Munition wagons

The train column supporting the brigade had:

- 1 Zeugwärter (Vehicle attendant)
- 1 Train-Kommissar (Train commissaire)
- 2 Wagenmeister (Wagon masters)
- 6 Ober-knecht (Senior drivers)
- 1 Schmiedmeister (Master smith)
- 4 Schmiedgesellen (Journeyman smiths)
- 1 Wagonmeister (Master wagonner)
- 2 Wagongesellen (Journeyman waggoners)
- 1 Sattlermeister (Master saddlemaker)
- 2 Sattlergesellen (Journeyman saddlers)
- 8 Journeyman artisans
- 2 Kurschmiede (Blacksmiths)
- 123 Knechte (Drivers)
- 353 Draft horses
- 5 Reservelastten
- 12 Feuerwerkswagen (Pyrotechnics wagons)
- 1 Feldschmiede (Field forge)
- 18 Materialwagen (Material wagons)
- 2 Schanzzeugwagen (Paymaster wagons)
- 4 Zeltwagen
- 4 Brotwagen (Bread wagons)
- 12 Foragewagen (Forage wagons)
- 2 Reserve wagons

Each of these guns and wagons was manned and equipped as follows:

	Drivers	Horses
Howitzer	1	4
Bomb Caisson	2	6
12pdr cannon	3	10
Munitions Caisson	2	6
6pdr cannon	2	6
Munitions Caisson	2	6

This force fought with the allies during the early campaigns against the French and was demobilized on 12 December 1795. When this field force was returned to garrison the entire artillery of Hesse-Cassel consisted of:

	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Unter Offiziere</u>	<u>Feld-Schere</u>	<u>Drum mers</u>	<u>Gunners</u>
Leibkompagnie	6	9	1	2	30
Volmar Company	7	9	-	2	32
Engelhard Company	7	10	1	2	30
Garrison Company	5	6	-	1	30
Pioneer Company	2	6	-	2	60

This formation did not last long. On 3 April 1796 a "Reitende Batterie" or horse battery was organized from the Engelhard company. The horse battery consisted of one kapitain, one leutenant, five feuerwerker, 48 kanoniere, one howitzer and our 3pdrs (later light 6pdrs were substituted).

The howitzer was manned by one feuerwerker and 12 kanoniere. The 3pdrs (and later the 6pdrs) were manned by one feuerwerker and nine kanoniere. They wore the same uniform as before, except they added leather riding breeches and carried pistols and cavalry swords.

In addition, regimental artillery batteries were organized for all of the infantry regiments. The artillery now consisted of a horse battery, a heavy brigade of two batteries, a garrison company and the pioneer company. The heavy brigade was garrisoned in Ziegenhain and the horse battery in Cassel.

The regimental artillery consisted of 21 3pdr guns, with 3 guns per regiment. Each regiment had an artillery company formed with one officer, six non-commissioned officers, and 72 soldiers.

The artillery company was known by the officer's name and were dressed in the uniform of the regiment to which they were assigned. At the same time a handwritten exercise regulation was issued. It was heavily influenced by the existing Prussian doctrine of the day.

The number of horses assigned to the horse artillery company continually increased. It rose to 74, with 20 drivers, in 1796, but in 1797 it rose to 96 horses, to 104 by the end of 1797, and in March 1798 it rose to 126. By this time the battery had:

- 2 Officers
- 5 Feuerwerker
- 1 Feldschere
- 1 Trumpeter
- 48 Kanoniere
- 1 Schirrmeister
- 1 Sattler
- 1 Schmied
- 1 Howitzer with 6 horses & 3 drivers
- 4 6pdrs with 6 horses & 3 drivers ea
- 3 Munition wagons with 6 horses & 3 drivers ea
- 1 Vorratslasst with 6 horses & 3 drivers
- 1 Train wagon with 2 horses and 1 driver
- 1 Bread wagon with 4 horses & 1 driver
- 4 Tent & kettle horses
- 4 Reserve horses & 2 reserve drivers

The organization of the "reitende" company was increased on 2 September 1798. Now it had the same organization as the foot companies. On 16 September the three artillery companies stood as follows:

	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Unter Offiziere</u>	<u>Feld- Schere</u>	<u>Trumpeter or Fifer</u>	<u>Drum</u>	<u>Gunners</u>
Horse Battery (Engelhard)	5	14	1	1	5	102
Leib-Kompagnie (Engelhardt)	5	14	1	1	5	100
Volmar Company	4	14	-	1	5	98

At the end of 1798 the Leib-Kompagnie was transferred to Ziegenhain and the Volmar Company was transferred to Hanau. In 1799 the status of the artillery formations was as follows:

	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Unter Offiziere</u>	<u>Bomb- ardiers</u>	<u>Surg- eons</u>	<u>Musi- cans</u>	<u>Gunners</u>
Horse Battery						
Mounted	3	5	8	-	1	40
On leave	-	-	5	-	-	28
Not mounted	2	9	8	-	3	46
On leave	-	8	8	-	3	37
Volmar Company						
Present	5	14	16	1	5	104
On leave	-	8	13	-	2	82
Engelhardt Company						
Present	4	14	16	-	4	104
On leave	-	8	13	-	2	82
Garrison Co						
Present	6	8	-	-	2	90
Detached	5	6	-	-	1	28
Pioneer Company						
Present	3	6	-	-	2	60

The garrison company was not maintained in a single location. Oberstleutnant Wetzel was stationed in St. Goarshausen, the one stabkapitain was in Cassel, the second was in Ziegenhain, the third in Hanau, the fourth in Rinteln, two feuerwerker and eight gunners were in the Katz Fortress, one feuerwerker and twelve gunners were in Hanau, one feuerwerker and two cannoneers were in Rinteln, one gunner was in Spagnenberg and two feuerwerker, five gunners and a drummer were in Siegenhain.

The number of horses in the horse battery was now 126 with 33 knechten, the heavy artillery had 720 horses and 231 knechten.

On 15 May 1803 the artillery organization was increased. It was not organized along the lines of the Prussian model and consisted of five batteries: 1 horse and four field batteries. On 1 July these batteries had:

Horse Battery (Cpt. Huth)

4 Officers
14 Unterofficiere
1 Kompagnie Chirurgus
16 Bombardiere
3 Trumpeters
1 Drummer
86 Kanoniere

2nd Company (Volmar)

5 Officers
14 Unterofficiere
1 Kompagnie Chirurgus
16 Bombardiere
1 Regimental drum major
2 Drummers
2 Fifers
104 Kanoniere
13 Over complement Kanoniere

This company provided 3 officers, 4 bombardiers, 1 fifer and 25 gunners to form the 5th Company.

3rd Leib-Kompagnie (Englehardt)

- 5 Officers
- 4 Unterofficiere
- 16 Bombardiere
- 2 Drummers
- 2 Fifers
- 104 Kanoniere
- 12 Over complement Kanoniere

This company provided 3 officers, 4 bombardiers, 1 fifer, 1 drummer and 25 kanoniere for the formation of the 4th Company. The 4th Company (Englehardt) contained:

- 3 Officers
- 4 Unterofficiere
- 4 Bombardiere
- 2 Drummers
- 1 Fifer
- 25 Kanoniere

A further reinforcement of 3 unteroffiziere, 4 bombardiers, 1 drummer and 56 kanoniere were drawn from the canton (recruiting region) to flesh this company out on 23 September. The new 5th Company (Meyerfeld) had:

- 2 Officers
- 5 Unterofficiere
- 4 Bombardiere
- 1 Fifer
- 25 Kanoniere

On 23 September the canton provided 5 unteroffiziere, 5 bombardiers, 1 fifer, 2 drummers and 56 gunners to bring this formation up to strength. The 1st Artillery Field Battalion was organized such that the horse battery consisted of one brigade. The four companies of heavy artillery was formed into two brigades. The 2nd Battalion consisted of the Fortress Artillery, the pioneers and detachments of miners and pontooneers. The artillery had a total of 35 officers, 82 unteroffiziere, 5 Kompagnie-chirurgus, 1 regimental drum major, 2 trumpeters, 12 drummers, 80 bombardiers, 662 kanoniere in the field artillery, 90 kanoniere in the fortress artillery, 60 pioneers, 40 miners and 40 pontooneers.

The horse battery had two 7pdr howitzers and eight 6pdr cannon. The 1st and 2nd Heavy Batteries had two 10pdr howitzers, four 12pdr cannons and four 6pdr cannons. The 3rd and 4th Heavy Batteries had two 10pdr howitzers and eight 6pdr cannon. At this time the horse battery had:

- 5 Officers (including Regt Adjutant)
- 14 Unteroffiziere
- 16 Bombardiere
- 1 Surgeon
- 2 Trumpeters
- 86 Kanoniere
- 119 Horses

The heavy batteries each had:

5 Officers (including 1 miner or pontooneer officer)
 14 Unteroffiziere (including 1 miner or pontooneer unterofficer)
 16 Bombardiere
 1 Surgeon
 2 Fifers
 2 Drummers
 164 Kanoniere (including 10 miners or pontooneers)

The fortress artillery had six officers, six unteroffiziere, two drummers, and 90 kanoniere. The pioneer company had four officers, six unteroffiziere, two drummers, and 60 pioneers.

The unteroffiziere in each company consisted of one Feldwebel and 2 Stückjunker. The remainder were feuerwerkers. The middle staff of the regiment consisted of a Regimental Quartermaster and a Regimental Surgeon. The lower staff consisted of a gunsmith and instrument maker and a provost.

The Restoration of Hesse-Cassel in 1813

The allied forces, pursuing the defeated French armies from Leipzig, swept westwards and liberated the lands of the Kurfürst of Hesse-Cassel. By 30 October he had returned to his lands. On 21 November the remainder of his family returned to his capital. On the next day he issued an order calling in those who had been part of the military garrison of Cassel on 1 November 1806. To this end, as soon as they came in, the Garde du Corps, the Swiss Guard, the Guard Regiment, the Guard Grenadiers and the artillery were to reorganize in Cassel. The Leib-Dragoon Regiment was to reform in Hofgeismar, the Hussar Regiment in Grebenstein, the Landgraf Carl Regiment (Prinz Carl prior to 1805) in Ziegenhain, the von Wurmb Infantry Regiment (to become the Prinz Solms) was to reform in Eschwege, and the Grenadier Battalion was to form in Witzenhhausen.

This order was followed on 24 November with another order directing the raising of a corps of "freiwilliger jäger zu fuss"¹ and "freiwilliger jäger zu pferd". The Conference Protocol of 24 November 1813 directed the organization of a force of 23,993 men. It was to consist of 21,182 infantry, 1,764 cavalry and 1,047 artillery. A reformed Hessian army was ordered into existence on 9 December 1813 as follows:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Raised in</u>
1st Grenadier Battalion	
Grenadier Cos Kurprinz Regiment	Windecken
Grenadier Cos Kurfürst Regiment	Kirchheim
2nd Grenadier Battalion	
Grenadier Cos Landgraf Carl Regiment	Rotenburg
Grenadier Cos Prinz Solms Regiment	Allendorf
Kurfürst Infantry Regiment	Marburg
Kurprinz Infantry Regiment	Hanau
Landgraf Carl Infantry Regiment	Hersfeld
Prinz Solms Infantry Regiment	Eschwege

1. "Freiwilliger jäger zu fuss" are volunteer light infantry.

The three landwehr regiments were raised as follows:

	<u>Raised in</u>	<u>Raised on</u>
1st Regiment	Homburg and Borken	9 Dec. 1813 & 25 Feb. 1814
2nd Regiment	Frankenberg	Unknown
3rd Regiment	Wolfhagen and Zierenberg	3 Jan. 1813 & 25 Feb. 1814

The Gelernte Jägers¹ were raised in Cassel as were the Freiwilliger Fuss-Jägers. Two independent grenadier battalions both had four companies each. They were formed like those of the Prussian army, by detaching the two grenadier companies from each line regiment and combining them. Each grenadier battalion had:

- 1 Commander
- 3 Premier-Capitaine
- 1 Stabs-Capitaine
- 3 Premierleutenant
- 1 Adjutant
- 11 Secondleutenants
- 1/2 Auditeur & Regimental Quartermaster²
- 1 Battalion Surgeon
- 4 Feldwebel (Sergeant major)
- 4 Sergeants
- 4 Kapitaine d'armes
- 4 Fourier (Quartermaster sergeant)
- 4 Port-Epée-Fähnriche (Cadet)
- 40 Corporals
- 4 Company Surgeons
- 80 Gefreite (Lance corporals)
- 648 Grenadiers
- 16 Drummers
- 1 Battalion Drummer
- 1 Büchsenmacher/Büchsenschafter (Gunsmith)
- 16 1/2 Servants & Train Soldiers

The line regiments were reformed and organized two musketeer battalions and a fusilier battalion. Each battalion had four companies. The fusilier battalion was organized with:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Commander | 4 Fourier |
| 3 Premier-Capitaine | 4 Port-Epée-Fähnriche |
| 1 Stabs-Capitaine | 40 Corporals |
| 3 Premierleutenant | 4 Company Surgeons |
| 1 Adjutant | 80 Gefreite (Lance corporals) |
| 11 Secondleutenants | 648 Fusiliers |
| 4 Feldwebel (Sergeant major) | 12 Musicians |
| 4 Sergeants | 1 Battalion Bugler |
| 4 Kapitaine d'armes | 16 Servants & Train Soldiers |

1. The phrase "Gelernte" means that these men were college students that formed this unit.

2. It would appear that the two grenadier battalions shared the services of this individual.

The two infantry battalions had a combined strength of:

- 1 Commander
- 3 Staff Officers
- 4 Premier-Capitaine
- 4 Stabs-Capitaine
- 4 Premierleutenant
- 2 Adjutant
- 22 Secondleutenants
- 1 Auditeur & Regimental Quartermaster
- 1 Regimental Surgeon
- 8 Feldwebel (Sergeant major)
- 8 Sergeants
- 8 Kapitaine d'armes
- 8 Fourier
- 8 Port-Epée-Fähnriche
- 8 Corporals
- 4 Company Surgeons
- 160 Gefreite (Lance corporals)
- 1,296 Soldiers
- 20 Drummers
- 4 Buglers
- 1 Battalion Drum Major
- 10 Musicians
- 1 Büchsenmacher
- 1 Büchsenschafter
- 1 Servants & Train Soldiers

Another military force raised by Hesse-Cassel was a landwehr. Most of the young men had been drafted into the Westphalian army and there remained very few men of military age. As a result, the few survivors of the Westphalian army were augmented by those that had refused service in the Westphalian army as well as older volunteers and draftees.

All three regiments were fully organized and operational by 3 March 1814. Their organization was modeled after that of the Prussian landwehr. Each regiment had three battalions. Each battalion had four companies. The three landwehr battalions had a total of:

1 Commander	120 Corporals
5 Staff officers	12 Company Surgeons
6 Premier-Capitaine	240 Gefreite (Lance corporals)
6 Stabs-Capitaine	1,994 Soldiers
6 Premierleutenant	30 Drummers
3 Adjutant	6 Buglers
33 Secondleutenants	1 Regimental Drummer
1 Auditeur & Regimental	1 Battalion Drummer
Quartermaster	10 Musicians
1 Regimental Surgeon	1 Büchsenmacher
8 Feldwebel (Sergeant major)	1 Büchsenschafter
8 Sergeants	50 Servants & Train Soldiers
8 Kapitaine d'armes	
8 Fourier	
8 Port-Epée-Fähnriche	

Four "gelernte Jäger" companies were raised and organized into a single battalion. This battalion had:

- 1 Commander
- 3 Premier-Capitaine
- 1 Stabs-Capitaine
- 3 Premierleutenant
- 1 Adjutant
- 11 Secondleutenants
- 1 Auditeur & Regimental Quartermaster
- 1 Battalion Surgeon
- 60 Oberjäger
- 728 Jägers
- 12 Halbmondbläser (Buglers)
- 1 Staff Bugler
- 1 Büchsenmacher/Büchsenschafter
- 17 Servants & Train Soldiers

There were also four freiwilliger (volunteer) jäger companies raised with 8 officers, 650 jägers and 20 non-combatants.

There is some confusion over the Hussar Regiment. Von Kossecki shows it being raised on 22 December 1813, with an organization of:

1 Stabsofficier	4 Fahnschmiede
3 Eskadronchefs	1 Regiments Sattler
4 Stabrittmeister	1 Stabstrompeter
8 Premierleutnants	4 Wachtmeister
8 Secondleutnants	8 Quartiermeister
1 Regimentsadjutant	48 Korporals
1 Regiments-Quartiermeister	48 Karabinier
1 Regiments Feldscheer	12 Eskadrontrompeter
2 Pferd Artz	<u>472</u> Hussars
	627 Total

Renouard shows it being raised on 3 January 1814 with the following organization:

- 1 Commander
- 1 Staff Officer
- 2 Rittmeister
- 2 Stabs-Rittmeister
- 2 Premierleutenant
- 1 Adjutant
- 11 Secondleutenants
- 1 Auditeur & Regimental Quartermaster
- 1 Regimental Surgeon
- 4 Wachtmeister (Sergeant major)
- 4 Quartiermeister
- 4 Port-Epée-Fähnriche
- 40 Corporals
- 48 Gefreite (Lance corporals)
- 480 Hussars
- 12 Trumpeters
- 1 Trumpet Major
- 1 Saddlemaker
- 1 Büchsenmacher
- 1 Büchsenschafter
- 33 Sergeants & Train Soldiers

On 3 January 1814 the Leib Dragoon Regiment was also formed from the Landgraf Friedrichs Dragoon Regiment and organized identically to the hussar regiment. The Hussars were formed in Cassel, Waldau and Wolfsanger. The Leib Dragoons were organized in Hofgeismar, Schöneberg, Grebenstein and Immenhausen. These two cavalry regiments were accompanied with four squadrons of mounted freiwilliger jägers. They had a total of 15 officers, 400 men and 30 non-combatants. They were organized by the Order of 3 January 1814 in Cassel.

When the 1814 campaign ended the hussars were demobilized. With Napoleon's return they were mobilized once again with the same organization. On 7 December 1813 a decree was issued to reorganize the artillery.

A total of four companies were raised and a fifth was transferred from Prussian service. It is uncertain if they were all foot or if any were horse batteries. Uniform sources indicate that there was at least one horse battery, which must have been one of these four unless the horse artillery is something that was raised in 1815 or later. Each had six 6pdr cannons and two 7pdr howitzers. In addition, two park columns were formed. Each battery consisted of:

- 1 Kapitain
- 1 Premierleutnant
- 1 Adjutant
- 3 Secondeleutnants
- 1 Feldwebel (Master sergeant)
- 2 Feuerwerker (later 3)
- 1 Fourier (Quartermaster Corporal)
- 1 Kapitain d'armes
- 1 Stückjunker (Cadet - assigned later)
- 8 Unteroffiziere (reduced to 7 later)
- 20 Bombardiere
- 1 Batterie Wundarzt (Battery corpsman)
- 2 Buglers
- 68 Kanoniere (Gunners)
- 42 Kanoniere (Gunners who served as drivers)
- 1 Sattler
- 1 Fahnen schmied (Blacksmith)
- 14 Train Soldiers (later 16)
- 104 Horses

The park columns had:

- 1 Officier
- 1 Feuerwerker
- 2 Unteroffiziere
- 1 Kompagnie Wundarzt (Company medic)
- 1 Drummer
- 5 Bombardiere
- 24 Kanoniere
- 1 Saddlemaker
- 1 Fahnen schmied (Blacksmith)
- 32 Train Soldiers
- 3 Mounts
- 117 Draft horses

The order of 9 December 1813 organized volunteer detachments of miners and pontooneers, which totaled about 190 men. This organization did not change for the 1814 campaign. They consisted of:

1 Premier-Capitaine	18 Corporals
3 Premierleutenants	1 Company Surgeon
3 Secondleutenants	18 Gefreite (Lance Corporals)
1 Feldwebel	144 Men
6 Sergeants	13 Servants and Train Soldiers
3 Fourier	

There is some confusion, as the 9 December Decree was itself, not located. But, Renouard indicates that aside from those forces that were mobilized and dispatched to fight the French, there were other troops that remained behind in Hesse-Cassel. He says, "Concerning the troops remaining in Kurhessen, the Gensd'armes and the Carabinier Regiment were merged into a Cuirassier Regiment. The other standing troops consisted of the Swiss Leibgarde, the Guard Regiment, Guard Grenadier Regiment and Biesenrodt Regiment, Garde du Corps, Leib Hussar Squadron and the 5th Artillery Company, which was raised from the artillery company of Lt. Radowitz, formerly of Prussian service." It is possible that these units were still organizing and too far from complete to participate in the campaign. A note found in another work indicates that the Biesenrodt Regiment had only a single battalion, rather than the full three battalion organization.

Hessian manpower was gathered where possible, from the veterans of the army of King Jérôme's Westphalian army. Prisoners from Russia, survivors from Spain and deserters from the 1813 campaign were all brought together. A large number of these men must have been available and ready to return to service, for on 10 January 1814 Wilhelm IX ordered the forming of the 4th German Bund Corps. On 20 January the Kurfürst and Kurprinz Regiments were operational. The 1st Grenadier Regiment was formed on 27 January. However, the lack of weapons reportedly held the Fusilier Battalion, Kurfürst Regiment, in Coblenz while the other two battalions of the regiment moved to Thionville to relieve the Prussian blockading force. Reviews of casualty lists show that at least the Solms, Kurprinz, and Kurfürst Regiments, and the 1st Grenadiers were in action by late February. The remainder of the corps shows casualties in early and mid-March. It was directed that the Corps be organized as follows:

1st Brigade: Generalmajor Prinz von Solms Braunfels

- 1st Grenadier Battalion
- Landgraf Carl Infantry Regiment
- Prinz Solms Infantry Regiment
- 1st Landwehr Infantry Regiment
- 3rd Landwehr Infantry Regiment
- Gelernte Jägers (2 cos)
- 2-6pdr Foot Batteries (8 guns ea)
- Det. Miners & Pontooners
- Leib Dragoon Regiment
- Mounted Freiwilliger Jägers (2 squadrons)

2nd Brigade: Generalmajor Prinz von Müller

- 2nd Grenadier Battalion
- Kurfürst Infantry Regiment
- Kurprinz Infantry Regiment
- Gelernte Jägers (2 cos)
- Freiwilliger Fuss-Jägers (2 cos)
- 2nd Landwehr Infantry Regiment
- 2-6pdr Foot Batteries (8 guns ea)
- Hussar Regiment
- Mounted Freiwilliger Jägers (2 squadrons)

The commanding officers of the regiments, battalions and other formations were:

1st Grenadier Regiment:	Major von the Haller
2nd Grenadier Regiment:	Major von Lossberg
Landgraf Carl Infantry Regiment:	Oberstleutenant von Borck
1st Battalion:	Major von Hessberg
2nd Battalion:	Major von Lengerke
Fusilier Battalion:	Major von Bardeleben
Prinz Solms Infantry Regiment:	Oberstleutenant Mensing
1st Battalion:	Major von Osterhausen
2nd Battalion:	Major von Biers
Fusilier Battalion:	Major Ries I
Kurprinz Infantry Regiment:	Oberstleutenant Todenwrath
1st Battalion:	Major von Hanstein
2nd Battalion:	Major Barthel
Fusilier Battalion:	Major Dunker
Kurfürst Infantry Regiment:	Oberstleutenant Bassewitz
1st Battalion:	Oberstleutenant von Fliess
2nd Battalion:	Major von Hesseberg
Fusilier Battalion:	Major von Lepel
1st Landwehr Regiment:	Oberstleutenant Ronneberg
1st Battalion:	Major von Miebom
2nd Battalion:	Major von Ende
3rd Battalion:	Major Borries
2nd Landwehr Regiment:	
1st Battalion:	
2nd Battalion:	
3rd Battalion:	
3rd Landwehr Regiment:	Oberstleutenant Zincke
1st Battalion:	Oberstleutenant von Harras
2nd Battalion:	Major Müldner
3rd Battalion:	Major von Uslar
Gelernte Jäger Battalion	Major Bödicker
Freiwilliger Fuss Jäger Battalion	Major von Bartheld
Artillery Brigade:	Major Köhler
Miners & Pioneer Detachment:	Capitain Scheffer
Leib Dragoon Begiment:	Oberst von Marschall
Hussar Regiment:	Oberstleutenant von Schäffer
Det. Mounted Freiwilliger Jäger	Major von Dörnberg

Infantry Tactical Organization, Structure and Operations

The Exercise Regulation of 1814, signed into law on 24 December 1813 by Kurfürst Wilhelm, appears to be very closely tied to the Prussian 1812 Exerzir-Reglement für die Infanterie der Königlich-Preussischen Armee, even to the extent of providing identical copies of the illustrations of the closed column square and the brigade attack maneuvers. This is, however, not surprising in view of the close political links between Prussia and Hesse-Cassel discussed earlier.

When a company was organized it was formed in three ranks. The distance between the ranks was two "fuss" or feet from the back of the first rank to the breast of the second rank. The largest men formed the first rank and the best shots were placed in the third rank. The company was organized with the

men organized by height, left to right, the largest being on the right.

The placing of the best shots in the third rank clearly indicates that they were the company's skirmishers and designed to be detached from the company. This is further reinforced by the firing system which allowed only the first two ranks to fire and comments in the brigade tactical discussion.

The company was organized into two "Zügen" or platoons. Apparently the term "peloton" had been used earlier, but was now abandoned. Each "Zug" was then divided evenly into sections that were to be no more than six files (18 men) or less than 4 files (12 men). A section of four files was to be used only when no other form of division was available. It was preferable to take a Zug of sixteen files and divide it into three sections of 6,5, and 5, than into four sections of 4,4,4, and 4.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of the company were positioned in the company as follows: The captain stood in the first rank, on the right flank of the first Zug. The Premierleutenant stood in the first rank, on the right wing of the 2nd Zug. The senior and most junior Secondleutenants stood behind the first Zug, while the second most senior Secondleutenant stood behind the second Zug.

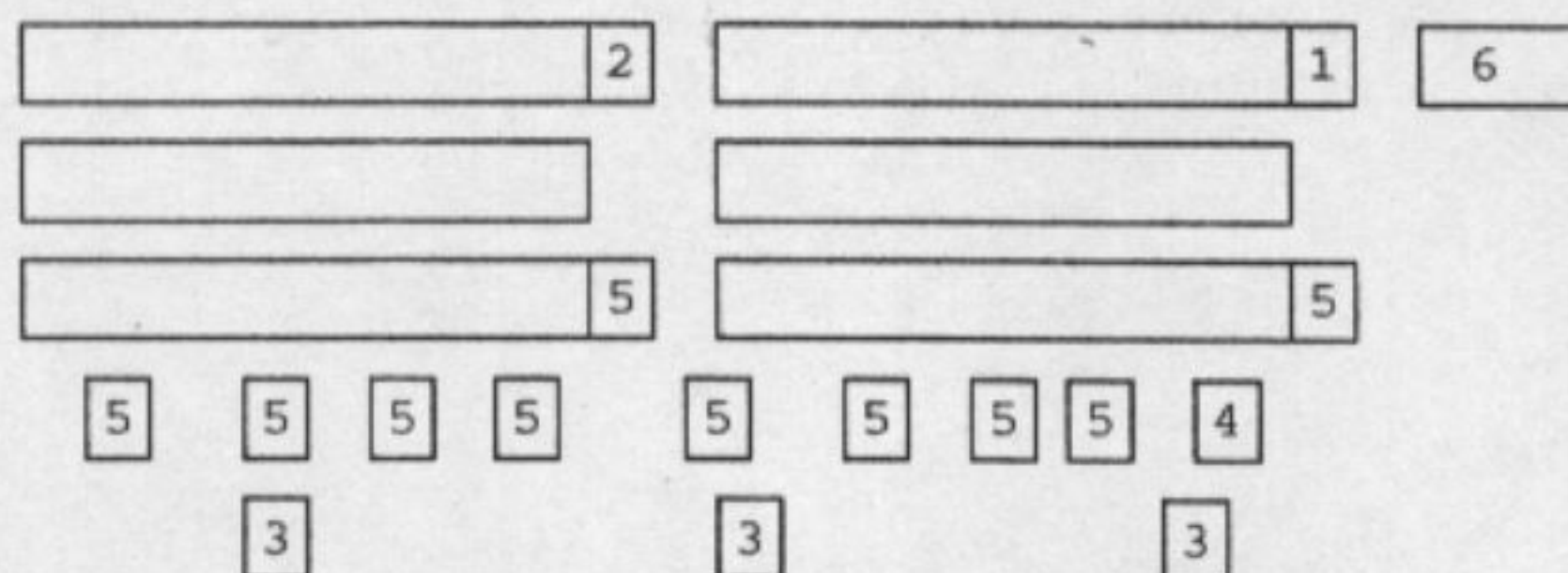
If the Captain moved before the company to command it, the senior Secondleutenant took his place to command the first Zug. The second Secondleutenant then closed the company and the third Secondleutenant marched behind the first Zug.

Behind each officer, there stood in the third rank, a non-commissioned officer (unteroffizier). These men were known as "Flügel-Unteroffizier". The remainder of the officers were distributed evenly behind the company in the file closers rank, which was two paces behind the third rank.

The Feldwebel stood on the right wing, behind the second file. The closing officer stood two paces behind the file closer's rank. The musicians stood on the right wing of the company in line with the first rank, one pace from the captain.

When marching the musicians marched in front of the captain, but the other non-commissioned officers remained in their assigned positions.

Formation of Hesse-Cassel Infantry Company 1814-1815

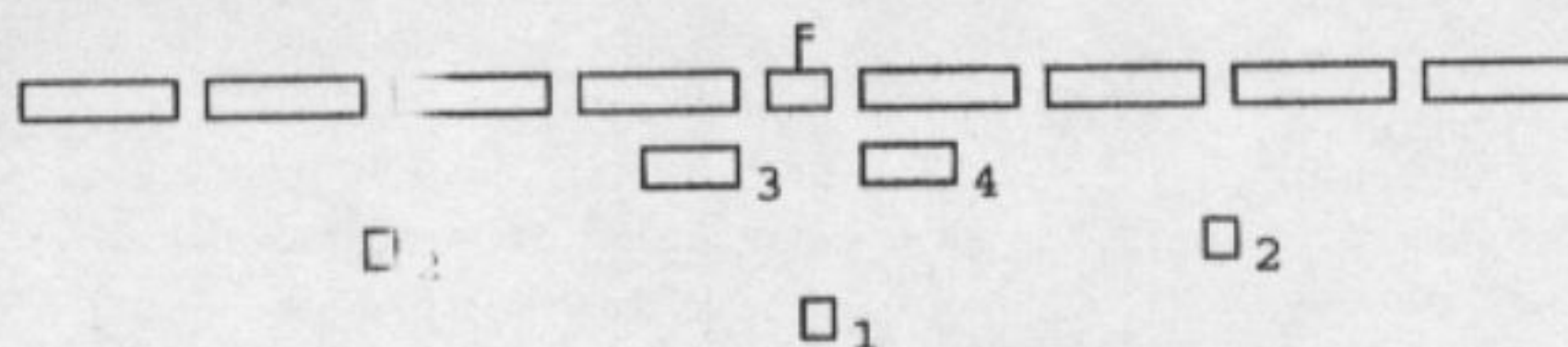


- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 - Kapitän | 4 - Feldwebel |
| 2 - Premierleutnant | 5 - Unteroffizier |
| 3 - Secondleutnant | 6 - Drummers |

When the battalion was deployed, the four companies were numbered consecutively 1-4. This ranking was based on the seniority of their company commanders. The Zug were then numbered 1-8, with the senior company having Zügen #1 and #2, etc. When deployed in line the battalion standard was between Zug #4 and Zug #5 (or the 2nd and 3rd Companies). One standard stood in the first rank and the second stood in the third rank. On either side of the standard bearers stood an "unteroffizier". The company officers stayed in their assigned company positions, except for the Secondlieutenant of the 4th Company, who stood on the left wing of the wing company and closed that end of the battalion.

The musicians were drawn together and stood behind the middle of the battalion, two paces behind the officer line. The drummers stood on the left and the musicians stood on the right of the standard section. The regulation does not specifically state where the battalion commander stood, but it is probable that he stood behind the flag section and some distance behind the line of musicians. The battalion commanders would then stand behind the middle of their battalions at a level between that of the battalion commander and the musicians.

Infantry Regiment in Line 1814-185

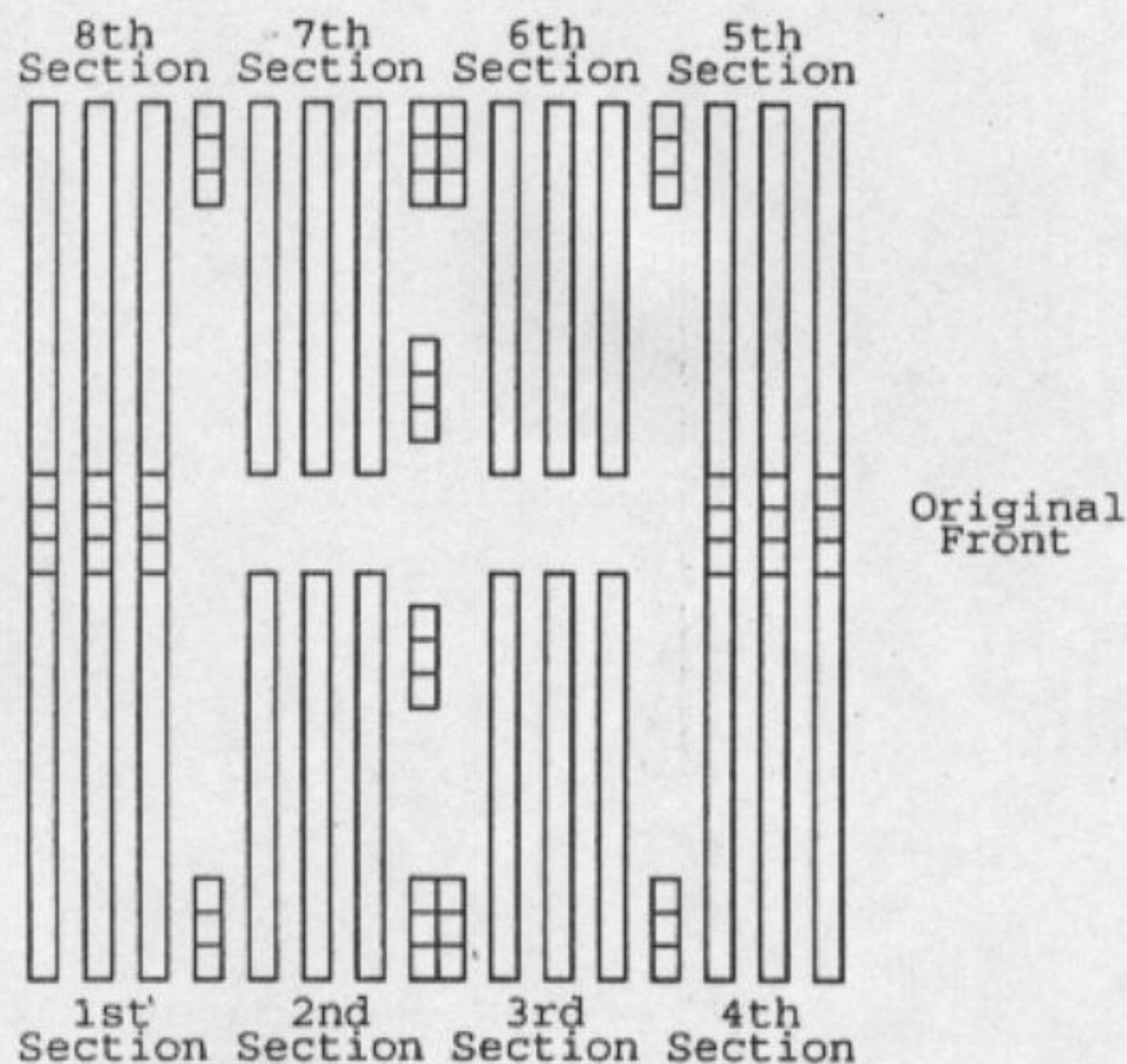


- 1 - Regimental Commander
- 2 - Battalion Commanders

- 3 - Drummers
- 4 - Musicians

The Hessians did not form a true square, as had been formed historically. Instead, they officially abandoned that formation, based on the 1814 regulation, and adopted a closed column formation identical to that used by the Prussians after the issuance of their 1812 regulation. In essence, the attack column compressed itself until intervals between the companies disappeared.

Hesse-Cassel Battalion Square

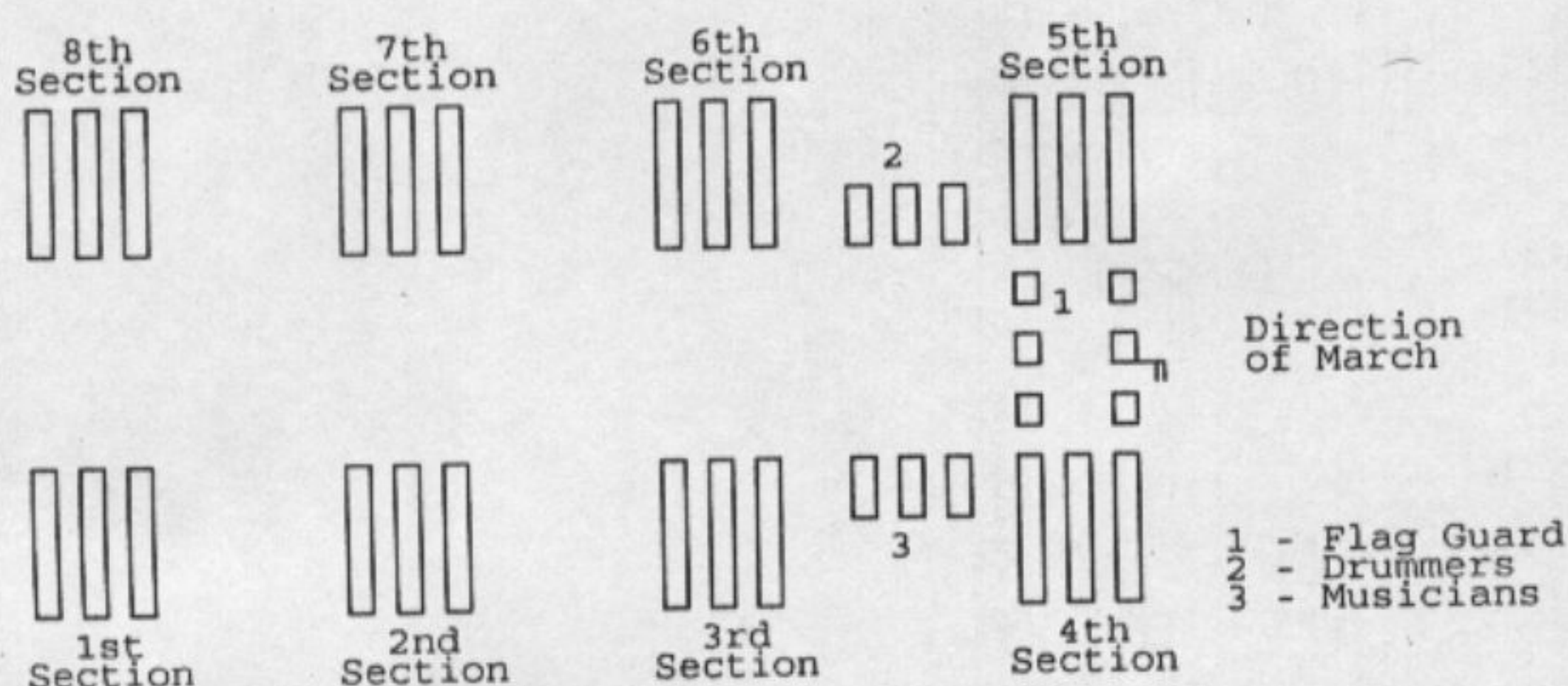


The lack of discussion of the old hollow square formation, however, should not be interpreted as meaning this formation was completely abandoned.

The introduction of the column as the principal formation of maneuver on the battlefield by the French had proven very successful in 1805 and 1806 when Davout demonstrated its flexibility beyond all question. The Prussian army, during its reorganization in 1807-1812, modified many of their systems to incorporate the use of the column on the battlefield. These philosophical changes were absorbed by the army of Hesse-Cassel as well and transcribed into their 1814 regulation.

When the Hessians formed an attack column, it was identical to that used by the Russians and Prussians. It formed behind the 4th and 5th Sections as shown in the following illustration. The remaining sections would march to the rear and move in behind the central two sections, retaining their sequence.

Hesse-Cassel Battalion Attack Column



As mentioned earlier, brigade level tactics appear to be identical to those used by the Prussians. Indeed, for various reasons that will become obvious, I suspect this is an deliberate, exact quotation from the Prussian 1812 regulation. The 1814 regulation says that the battle order of a brigade was such that the two fusilier battalions was served as the advanced guard before the first line of the brigade. The first battle line consisted of three battalions. Two battalions, that is the grenadier battalion and the senior infantry battalion, formed the second battle line or reserve. The reserve infantry advanced in close columns.

The cavalry formed behind the reserve. The senior cavalry regiment or cuirassier regiment, if one was assigned, was to stand in the middle. If a dragoon regiment was assigned to the cavalry brigade it was to stand on the right wing, otherwise the senior light cavalry regiment assumed this position.

If there were more or less battalions were present there were no hard and fast rules as to deployment. The regulation also recognizes that terrain would also impact the organization and deployment of the brigade.

The battalions in a given line were to have a 12 pace interval between them. The interval between different lines was to be 150 paces. The fusilier battalion were to likewise according to circumstance, to position themselves so as to best screen the brigade. The artillery advanced with the brigade behind the infantry reserve. The brigade horse battery operated with the cavalry and generally was assigned to remain behind the left wing.

The infantry battle was opened by the fusiliers, which formed a loose skirmish line (something not described in the regulation). If the fusiliers were detached, a skirmish screen was to be formed by the third ranks of the battalions in first line.

If the skirmish fight was unsuccessful, the first line advanced in column to engage the enemy with either fire or shock. The reserve was designed to relieve the first line after a prolonged fire fight, as may be necessary.

If the engagement was to become a bayonet attack the fusiliers were to reorganize themselves into column on the flanks of the columns of the second line. Then the first line would advance into the enemy's line. The reserve, now four organized battalions, would repeat the attack to either finish the enemy or cover the withdrawal of the shattered first line.

Uniforms before 1806

The musketeers wore a dark blue jacket with regimental facings and button colors. The regimental colors were worn on the cuffs, lapels and collar. The turnbacks were red. The waistcoat and breeches varied from regiment to regiment. The belting was black, as were the gaiters. The musket slings were red.

The grenadiers wore the same uniform, except they had a black bearskin with a regimental plate, bag and tassel. The plume was white with red tips. All grenadiers wore mustaches.

The fusiliers wore the same uniform as the musketeers and a regimental cap.

The guard infantry wore the same uniform as the line, except their hatlace was scalloped and white. The guard musketeers wore white right hand aiguillettes.

	Regimental Waistcoat		
	<u>Color</u>	<u>Breeches</u>	<u>Buttons</u>
Leib-Garde-Regiment	Poppy Red	Yellow	Silver
1801		White	
Garde-Grenadier-Regiment	Royal Red	Yellow	Silver
1801		White	
Regiment von Kospoth	White	White	Silver
Regiment von Biesenroth			
Regiment Kurprinz			
Regiment Erbprinz	Crimson	White	Silver
Regiment Kurprinz			
Regiment von Wurmb			
Leib-Infanterie-Regiment	Yellow	White	
Regiment Kurfürst			
Regiment Prinz Carl	Poppy Red	White	Gold
Regiment Landgraf Carl			
Regiment von Lossberg	Orange	White	Gold
Regiment von Linsingen			
Regiment von Biesenrodt			
Regiment Ditzfurth			
von Hanstein	Yellow	White	Gold
Feld-Jäger-Korps	Crimson	White	Silver

There were some unusual features of some of the uniforms. In the Garde-Grenadier-Regiment the musketeers wore silver fronted mitre caps. The mitre had the white and red striped Hessian lion on its front. The backing was yellow, the lace was white and its tassel was yellow. The grenadier bearskins had a silver plate, yellow bag, white lace and tassel. Both it and the Leib-Garde-Regiment had yellow shafts on their pikes.

The von Kospoth Fusiliers wore a fusilier cap with a buff headpiece, brass straps and grenade. Their grenadiers wore a black bearskin, buff bag, white lace and tassel, and a red-tipped white plume. The shafts of their pikes were white.

The Erbprinz Regiment wore no plumes. The grenadier's bearskins had a brass plate, crimson bag, white trim and tassel, and a red tipped white plume. The shafts of their pikes were black.

The Prinz Carl Regiment had red-within-white pompons on their tricorne hats. The grenadier's bearskins had brass plates with the rampant Hessian lion. It had a red bag, white lace and tassel and a red-tipped white plume.

The von Lossberg Fusiliers had a brass plate on their fusilier cap. It had a brass front piece, stripes and grenade. Their grenadiers' bearskins

were black with a brass plate. It had an orange bag, white trim and tassel, and a red-tipped white plume. The shafts of their pikes were white.

The Hanstein Regiment did not wear plumes on their tricorns. Their pompons were halved red and white. The grenadiers wore black bearskins with a brass plate. Their bag was yellow, the trim and tassel were white, the plume was white with a red tip. Their pikes had black shafts.

The Jäger Battalion wore green cockades on their tricorns. It had a white and green plume. Their belting was brown.

The Leichtes Infanterie-Bataillon Lentz was uniformed as the jägers. They wore green coats, scarlet cuffs, collar and turnbacks. Their waist coats and breeches were white.

The Fusilier-Bataillon Schlotaheim wore green coats with royal red cuffs, lapels and collars. Their breeches and waistcoats were white.

The garrison regiments wore the same basic uniform as the infantry. It was a dark blue jacket with regimental colors on the cuffs, collar, turnbacks and lapels. They wore a bicorn.

The Köhler Garrison Regiment had gold lace on its bicorn. The lapels and cuff flaps were dark blue. The collar and cuffs were white, their turnbacks were red. Their waistcoat and breeches were white. They carried spontoons with black shafts.

Their grenadiers wore a bicorn with a brass plate. Its backing was dark blue. It had white lace, a white band and black and white pompons.

The Porbeck Garrison Regiment was uniformed as the Köhler Garrison regiment, except it had red cuffs and collars. The headband on the grenadier cap was red, its lace yellow and it had a white cloth backing. Its pompon was black and white.

The Matthais Garrison Regiment had red collars, white breeches and waistcoats. The grenadier cap had a brass plate with a rampant lion, red band, white lace, and a dark blue cloth backing. It had a black and white pompon.

The von Colson Garrison Regiment wore a crimson collar. Their breeches and waistcoats were white. The grenadiers' caps had a brass plate, crimson band, yellow cloth backing, white lace, and a black and white pompon.

The von Knoblauch Garrison Regiment wore yellow collars, cuffs, waistcoats and breeches. Their turnbacks were red. They wore the same hat as the von Colson regiment. Their grenadiers' caps had a brass plate with the rampant lion, yellow band, white cloth backing, black lace and white pompons.

The landmiliz regiments wore a dark blue uniform with the following details:

	<u>Cuffs & Collar</u>	<u>Buttons</u>	<u>Waistcoat & Breeches</u>
Marburg	Yellow	Silver	Yellow
Eschwege	Crimson	Silver	White
Hersfeld	White	Silver	White
Ziegenhain	Black	Silver	Buff
Rinteln	Buff	Silver	Buff
Hanau	Royal Red	Silver	White
Cassel	Poppy Red	Silver	White
Geismar	unknown	unknown	unknown
Schmalkalden	unknown	unknown	unknown
Allendorf	unknown	unknown	unknown

In general, all the cavalry wore a bicorn hat that was slightly larger than that worn by the infantry. Their hats had either tassels or crimson within white pompons on the corners and white over red plumes.

The schabraques were square cut and edged with the regimental facing color. Only the hussars used a long tailed Hungarian schabraque.

The Garde du Corps, Gendarmes and Karabiniers were cuirassier regiments. They wore a single breasted jacket whose buttons were not visible. The dragoons wore a light blue coat with long tails.

The Garde du corps wore a buff colored jacket with crimson collar and Swedish cuffs. The turnbacks were buff. Their bicorn had silver, scalloped lace. They wore a steel cuirass. The schabraque was red with eight pointed Guard stars in the rear corners and on the holsters.

The Gendarmes wore white jackets and breeches. The collar and cuffs were poppy red. Their cuirass was black with gold rivets and crowned cipher at the throat. The shoulder scales were brass. The schabraque was red.

The Karabiniers were dressed like the Gendarmes, except their cuffs and collar were light blue.

The Leib-Dragoner-Regiment wore a plain bicorn and poppy red facings on their jacket. Their breeches and waistcoats were white. Their schabraques were crimson with yellow edging.

The Prinz Friederich Dragoon Regiment were identical to the Leib-Dragoons, except their facings and schabraques were dark yellow. The edging on the schabraques was white.

The Hussar Regiment wore a black fur busby with a white over red plume and a yellow bag. The dolman was yellow and the pelisse was light blue. The cuffs and collar on the dolman were also light blue. Their breeches, lace and buttons were white. Their boots were black. The schabraque was light blue with yellow lace.

The artillery wore the same uniform as the infantry. It had a crimson collar, cuffs, lapels and turnbacks. The waistcoat and breeches were white. They wore a tricorn with white hatlace, white within crimson pompons and white bandoleers. They wore black shoes and knee length gaiters.

Uniforms in 1813

The Order of 22 November 1813 established the uniforms of the Hesse-Cassel army. The infantry wore a uniform modeled after the Prussian uniforms. Their blue jackets had regimental distinctives that were worn on their cuffs, collars and turnbacks. The regimental colors were:

	<u>Regimental Color</u>	<u>Buttons</u>
Garde Regiment	Crimson	White
Gardegrenadiere Regiment	Royal Red	White
Kurfürst Regiment	Yellow	White
Kurprinz Regiment	White	Yellow
Landgraf Carl Regiment	Crimson	White
Biesenrodt	Orange	Yellow
Prinz Solms Regiment	Carmine Red	White
Light Troops	Carmine Red	White

They wore white waistcoats (gray for garrison units) and white or gray breeches. The Garde Regiment wore their regimental color, red, on their collars, shoulder straps and Swedish cuffs. They had white guard lace loops and buttons. They wore a bearskin with a white metal plate and cords. Their plume was white with a red tip.

The Gardegrenadiere Regiment wore a similar uniform, except it wore a shako with a white grenade on its front. It also had white chinscales and cords. Its plume was white with a red tip.

The line infantry wore dark blue cuff patches and shakos without a plate. The shako did have white chinscales, cords, and plume. All troops wore queues.

The landwehr raised in 1813 wore a uniform that was similar to that worn by the Prussian landwehr. They wore a shako with a white landwehr cross on its front. It was covered with a black oilskin cover. They wore a dark blue litewka with full skirts and silver buttons. Their breeches were gray and their belting was black. They wore regimental colors on their cuffs and collars. Each of the landwehr regiments wore a distinctive regimental color. They were:

<u>Regiment</u>	<u>Color</u>
1st	Crimson
2nd	Black
3rd	Red

The light troops, the jägers and fusiliers, wore dark green jackets and gray breeches. They wore shakos. In 1814 the volunteer jägers wore dark green jackets with yellow metal buttons, light blue distinctives, gray trousers and black leather equipment. They wore a shako with the national cockade. It also had a yellow metal jäger horn plate, green cords and plumes.

The Garde du Corps were dressed in a dark blue uniform similar to the Prussian Garde du Corps.

The Garde-Husaren Regiment wore a dark blue dolman and pelisse with red cuffs and collar. The lace and buttons were white. The pelisse had white fur trim. Their breeches were buff leather and their belts were white. Their sabretaches were red with white edging. It had a white crowned cipher "WK." They wore a black fur busby with a red back, white cords and plume.

The Leib-Dragoner-Regiment wore the infantry shako. It had a red within white cockade and pompon. They wore a double breasted light blue tunic with red cuffs and collars. It had yellow buttons. Their breeches were buff leather. They wore gray overalls with a red side stripe. Their schabraque was light blue. Their portmanteau was also light blue with red edging. In the rear corner was the cipher "WK" in white.

The Husaren-Regiment wore the same uniform as the Garde-Husaren, but they had black bandoleers and the Leib-Dragoon's shakos.

The artillery uniform was designed after the Prussian uniform. It was a dark blue coat cut in the Prussian style with two rows of eight yellow buttons. The collar and turnbacks were dark blue with crimson piping and crimson shoulder straps and Swedish cuffs. Their breeches were dark blue. They wore a shako with red cords and yellow and brass fittings. The black consisted of two crossed brass cannons and the national cockade. They wore black leather work and carried the infantry saber.

The horse artillerists wore the same uniform with the following modifications. Their shako had dark green plumes, dark blue overalls with a crimson stripe on the outer seam. Their turnbacks were dark blue piped with red. Their belts were white.

Lineage of Hesse-Cassel Regiments

Garde du Corps

1619	Raised from Arkebusier-Reiter
1622	Leibgarde zu Ross
1787	Regiment Garde du Corps
1792	Garde du Corps (only 1 squadron)
1806	Disbanded
1813	Garde du Corps (only 1 squadron)

Leib-Cuirassier Regiment

1684	Leib-Regiment zu Pferde Raised
1760	Regiment-Gensdarmes
1806	Disbanded
1672	Hornumb Regiment Raised
1776	Karabinier Regiment
1806	Disbanded
1813	Leib Cuirassier Regiment

Garde-Husaren

1814	Guard Hussars Raised
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Leibgarde Regiment

1684	Raised as Leib-Regiment zu Fuss
1788	Regiment Garde
1806	Disbanded
1763	Raised as Hanau Land Militia Battalion
1789	Garde-Grenadier-Regiment
1806	Disbanded
1813	Leib-Bataillon Garde

1st Infantry Regiment

1789	Leib-Infanterie Regiment formed from Prinz-Anhalt and Erbprinz Frederick Regiments
1789	Leib-Infanterie-Regiment
1803	Kurfürst Regiment
1806	Disbanded
1813	Kurfürst Regiment

2nd Regiment:

1789	von Hanstein Regiment formed from Prinz Karl and Hanstein Regiments
1789	von Kospoth Regiment
1801	von Biesenroth Regiment
1805	Kurprinz Regiment
1806	Disbanded
1813	Kurprinz Regiment

3rd Regiment:

1789	Prinz Carl Regiment formed from Wartensleben & von Schöpping Regiments
1805	Landgraf Carl Regiment
1806	Disbanded
1813	Landgraf Carl Regiment

4th Regiment:

1789	Erbprinz Regiment formed from Hanau Kreis Contingent & Prinz von Anhalt Regiment
1803	Kurprinz Regiment
1805	von Wurmb Regiment
1806	Disbanded
1813	Prinz Solms Regiment

von Biesenrodt Regiment:

1789	von Lossberg Regiment formed from Prinz Philipp Regiment and Land-Grenadier- Bataillon
1799	von Linsingen Regiment
1805	von Biesenrodt Regiment
1806	Disbanded
1813	von Biesenrodt Regiment (only 1 Battalion)

Jäger Battalion:

1758	Raised as Feldjäger
1777	Feldjägerkorps
1793	Jäger-Bataillon
1806	Disbanded
1813	gelerntes Jäger-Bataillon

Leib-Dragoner-Regiment

1751	Leib-Dragoner Regiment
1806	Disbanded
1757	Prinz Friederich Dragoon Regiment
1806	Disbanded
1813	Leib-Dragoner-Regiment

1st Hussar Regiment

1744	Husarenkorps
1756	Raised to 4 squadrons
1763	Reduced to 1 squadron
1786	Second squadron raised from Hessen-Hanau Hussars
1787	Husaren-Regiment
1803	Raised to 5 squadrons
1806	Disbanded
1813	Husaren-Regiment (4 squadrons)

The Army of Brunswick

1792-1815

The possessions of the Duke of Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel (Brunswick) were composed of the principality of Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel, the principality of Blankenburg, the Abbey of Walkenried, and the Bailiwick of Theidinghausen in the county of Hoya.

The principality of Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel was divided into two parts by the Bishopric of Hildesheim; the southern part was surrounded by the County of Calenburg and that of Grubenhagen, and by the Archbishopric of Corvey. The other, which is the principal part of Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel, was situated between the Principality of Lüneburg and Halberstadt, and the Duchy of Magdeburg. The Duchy of Blankenburg was situated between Halberstadt, Wernigerode, Hohenstein, and a number of other small provinces.

The Principality of Wolfenbüttel contained about 1,500 square miles and 183,000 inhabitants. Blankenburg and the Abbey of Walkenried contained about 150 square miles and 14,000 inhabitants. The Bailiwick of Thedinghausen contained about 20 square miles and 3,000 inhabitants. This gave Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel about 1,670 square miles of territory and 200,000 inhabitants.

The northern part of Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel is less mountainous than the rest of the land. It is crossed by the Ocker River. Though principally agrarian, salt mines at Salz-Dahlem provided a significant income. In addition, iron, marble, slate and other minerals were mined and quarried.

The Principality of Blankenburg stood near the center of the Hartz and was, consequently, cold and mountainous. The land is not fertile, but abounds in forests and pastures. Only to the north of Blankenburg was there any attempt made to grow crops.

Braunschweig was a fortified city of 30,000 inhabitants and a castle with a nominal garrison. Earlier, Braunschweig had belonged to the Hanseatic League and a mercantile heritage remained at this time. The prince was calculated to have an annual revenue of 5,000,000 francs.

The army of Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel consisted of three regiments of infantry, one of riflemen, an artillery corps, a regiment of invalids and a battalion of militia. The whole of which totaled about 5,000 to 6,000 men.

The country was well governed and the government was divided between the prince and the states, which, like other assemblies of the same nature, were composed of clergy, nobles, deputies from the cities, and from citizens and universities. The municipal governments of the cities enjoyed many privileges and contributed much to the economic vitality of the region.

Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand, Duke of Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel was born on 9 October 1735. He was the son of Karl, Duke of Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand, Duke of Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel and a sister of Frederick the Great of Prussia. In 1764 he married Princess Augusta, sister of the King of England.

He was raised as a soldier and commanded troops in the Prussian army during the Seven Years War. He distinguished himself at Hastenbeck and Bergen, where the allies were defeated by the French, as well as at Crevelt and Minden, where the allies won. In 1760 he commanded the allied vanguard which was defeated by the French. Despite that, he showed his not inconsiderable qualities as a general in his masterful retreat. He went on to fight at Vellinghausen, Warburg, and Joannisburg.

When the war ended he returned to Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel and assumed his duties as the new Duke. He served in the War of the Bavarian Succession and in 1787, still holding the rank of Generalleutnant in the Prussian army, he assumed command of the Prussian invasion of Holland.

In 1792 he was nominated General in Chief of the First Coalition against France. He lead the Prussian armies into France and, after their defeat at Valmy, withdrew them to the Rhine.

With the withdrawal of Prussia from the alliance against France Karl Wilhelm Ferdinand, Duke of Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel returned to his domains until 1806. He was once again called to arms and lead the Prussian armies again. He fought at Jena and suffered a mortal wound in that battle.

He was succeeded by Duke George Augustus. George Augustus was married to Frederica Louisa Wilhelmina, daughter of the Prince of Nassau-Dietz. He had four children. One of them, Prince Wilhelm Frederick von Braunschweig-Oels served as a general in the Prussian army. George Augustus' sister was married to the Prince of Wales.

The principality had, as a result of the various dynastic marriages, close ties with the royal Houses of England and Prussia. These ties resulted in Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel being quickly involved in the French Revolutionary Wars and the Napoleonic Wars.

The Army

During the Seven Years Wars it provided a fairly large contingent, for such a small state, that fought along side the Hanoverians. During the American Revolution it provided a force of one cavalry regiment, four infantry regiments, a grenadier battalion, a light battalion and a small general staff. On 2 December 1782 the army of Braunschweig was posted in Quebec. During the war the Braunschweigers had been heavily engaged in combat and had sustained heavy losses, as can be seen in the following chart.

	21 Feb. 1779	2 Dec. 1782	Net Loss
Dragoon Regiment	336 men	277 men	59
Prinz Friedrich Infantry Regiment	680	618	62
von Rhetz Infantry Regiment	680	401	279
von Riedesel Infantry Regiment	680	399	281
Specht Infantry Regiment	680	396	284
Grenadier Battalion	564	253	311
Light (Jäger) Battalion	658	425	233
General Staff	22	19	3

This reduction was even greater than it would appear because a total of 1,157 replacements were brought over during the war. Much of these losses were, however, due to desertions. Many of the Braunschweigers succumbed to the temptations of the promised life in the Americas. The remains of the Braunschweig army brought back to Europe in two divisions in August 1783.

On 9 October 1783 there was a major reorganization of the Braunschweig army. A new regiment, the Leib-Regiment and the artillery battalion were raised. The Leib-Regiment was formed as follows:

Staff:	Oberst von Warnstedt
	Major von Koppelow
	Major von Kniestadt
1st Battalion	
Grenadier Company	Capitän vacant
	Lieutenant von Harstall
	Lieutenant Schmiedsfeld

1st Company	Capitän von Warnstedt Stabscapitän von Roeder Fähnrich von Cramm Fähnrich von Warburg
2nd Company	Major von Koppelow Lieutenant von Stahlendorff Fähnrich von Specht
3rd Company	Capitän von Düring Lieutenant von Stapeler Fähnrich von Meyern
4th Company	Capitän von Voigtz Lieutenant von Lebenbour Fähnrich von Cramm
5th Company	Capitän Behr (soon retired) Lieutenant von Floegen Lieutenant von Unger (reassigned to the artillery)

2nd Battalion

Grenadier Company	Capitän Gernreich Lieutenant von Raschau Lieutenant vacant
1st Company	Capitän vacant Stabscapitän von Blücher Lieutenant von Crety Fähnrich von Koch (soon retired)
2nd Company	Major von Luck Stabscapitän von Blücher Lieutenant Crety Fähnrich von Koch (soon retired)
3rd Company	Major von Kniestedt Lieutenant von Bülow Lieutenant von der Mühlen
4th Company	Capitän von Mänchhausen Lieutenant von Crampen Fähnrich von Trechsel
5th Company	Capitän von Wolzogen Lieutenant von Pressentien Lieutenant von Campen

Theoretically the officer cadre of the infantry regiments was as follows. However, the secondeutnant and fähnrich were considered interchangeable.

1 Inhaber	10 Premierleutnants
1 Oberst	10 Secondeleutnants
2 Oberstleutnant	10 Fähnrichs
2 Majors	1 Regiments-Auditor (Regimental judge)
7 Capitäns	1 Regiments-Feldscherer (Regimental surgeon)
3 Stabscapitäns	

The battalion strength is best shown by the strength of the 1st Battalion, Riedesel Regiment. It had:

1 Generalmajor	6 Hautboisten (Musicians)
1 Oberst	5 Capit�ns
1 Major	12 Lieutenants & F�hnrichs
1 Regimentsfeldscherer	36 Unteroffiziere
3 Compagniefeldshcerer	380 Fifers, drummers and soldiers
1 Regimental drum major	447 Total

The dragoon regimental staff consisted of:

- 1 Oberst
- 1 Major
- 1 Geselle (Journeyman)
- 1 Bereiter (Horse trainer)
- 1 Stabstrompeter (Trumpet major)
- 1 Fahnenschmied (Blacksmith)

Each of the four dragoon companies had:

1 Rittmeister (Captain)	4 Unteroffiziere
1 Lieutenant	38 Troopers
1 Trumpeter	45 Total

There were three types of independent companies. There were two garrison companies (one in Braunschweig and one in Holzminden), invalid company (in Blankenburg) and seven Landcompagnie (or militia companies). The garrison companies had:

- 1 Oberstlieutnant (1st company only)
- 1 Capit n
- 1 Lieutenant
- 1 Sergeant
- 2 Unteroffiziere
- 4 Corporals
- 1 Drummer
- 9 Gefreite (Lance corporals)
- 51 Soldiers

The invalid company had:

- 1 Capit n
- 1 Lieutenant
- 1 Sergeant
- 1 Unteroffizier
- 2 Corporals
- 1 Drummer
- 6 Gefreite (Lance corporals)
- 34 Soldiers

Each landcompagnie had:

1 Capit�n	2 Unteroffiziere
2 Lieutenant	3 Corporals
1 F�hnrich (Cadet)	1 Drummer
2 Sergeanten	60 Soldiers

Because the nation was stripped of troops during the American Revolution the Duke ordered that the Landregiment bring itself to full organizational strength. A second lieutenant was drawn from the field troops and had been assigned to each Landcompagnie in October 1781. The Landregiment had seven companies. They were known by the names of their captains:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Commander</u>	<u>Garrison</u>
1st Company	Capitän Schlopp	Seesen
2nd Company	Capitän Langheld	Holzminden
3rd Company	Capitän Storbeck	Schöppenstedt
4th Company	Capitän Fricke	Vorsfelde
5th Company	Capitän Kippert	Lutter
6th Company	Capitän Schmidt	Blankenburg
7th Company	Capitän Engel	Braunschweig

The Landregiment was commanded by Major Dieterichs who was seconded by Major Lützow. The Inhaber was Generalmajor von Brandenstein. The newly organized artillery battalion officer cadre consisted of:

Oberstleutnant Heinemann
Hauptmann (Major) Vethg (Zeughauswalter)
Capitän Reuter
Capitän Lissenhoff
Capitän Conradi
Capitän Sölsher
Capitän Knoche
Lieutenant Hasselbusch
Lieutenant Wilhelmi
Fähnrich Heinemann
Fähnrich Fischbach
Fähnrich Schneller
Fähnrich Mahn

In 1788 a corps was detached to the Netherlands that consisted of 3,000 men and 10 guns. It, in fact, consisted of:

Staff and train	225 men
Dragoon Regiment (4 cos, 63 men ea)	252
Grenadier Battalion (4 cos, 105 men ea)	420
von Riedesel Infantry Regiment (10 cos, 93 men ea.)	930
Prinz Friederich Infantry Regiment (10 cos, 93 men ea.)	930
Artillery Companies (2 at 73 men ea)	146
Jäger Company	167

This force served with the English-Hanoverian army in Westphalia until 1798 when it returned to Braunschweig. The Braunschweigers joined and fought with the Prussians at Jena where their Duke was killed. Their army disintegrated in the retreat from Jena-Auerstädt and on 25 October 1806 the French 15th Dragoon Regiment entered Braunschweig. It took command of the city and arsenal. The armed forces of Braunschweig were formally disbanded and many of the officers and men were taken into French and Westphalian service.

In 1809, when the Austrians began their campaign against Napoleon, the nationalism of Braunschweig and their dynamic ruler, Friederich Wilhelm, caused the Black Corps to be raised.

On 25 February 1809 the Herzog (Duke) of Braunschweig directed that a corps be raised containing 1,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry. The infantry was to be organized with two light battalions, each battalion having four companies. The cavalry was to contain four squadrons.

On 1 April the eight companies forming the two light battalions were organized and operational. They were formed from the six companies then serving in Spain and new volunteers. They were organized with experienced Prussian unterofficiere and soldiers. In May they underwent training according to the Prussian Regulation of 26 February 1789 which concerned the use of schützen.

The Legion did not organize in time to join the Austrians before they were defeated by Napoleon. Realizing that his hostile actions would draw the attention of the full might of the French army the Duke marched westward to escape from the continent. After a famous march through Westphalia and encounters with Westphalian forces, the Black Legion arrived on the coast at Elsfleth where it embarked for England between 6 and 9 August 1809.

The British incorporated the Braunschweig Black Legion, now called the Braunschweig-Oels, as a foreign contingent in their campaign in Spain. The infantry was reorganized into a single jäger battalion with twelve companies and a small staff. There are indications that at least one light company existed, but no reference has been found to a grenadier company. If this battalion were organized on the English model it is probable that there would have been one light, one grenadier and eight jäger companies. The additional two companies would have been either light or grenadier companies, as was the practice of the British when their regiments raised additional companies.

The initial force consisted of Prussians who were good, well trained soldiers, but the campaigning in Spain gradually reduced this. The replacements were of German and other extractions and were the "worst" recruits available. The better material was always sent to the KGL. They were "a motley crew, much given to desertion - on several occasions large parties went off together." They could not be trusted on outpost duty, but they rendered good service in battle.

The three rifle companies were detached and served with the British 1st, 4th and 5th Divisions. The nine musket armed companies served as a battalion. Though the battalion contained the usual mixture of Germans, Poles, Scandinavians, Swiss, Croatians, adventurers, deserters, etc., it always retained a hard core of Brunswickers.

They were called the "Owls" by the British soldiers who could not or would not pronounce "Oels", but this may have been more a term of affection than mockery. Their greatest sin, however, was when they apparently ate the mascot of the 95th Rifles, a dog named "rifle."

1813-1814 - Befreiungskrieg

When the allies overran Westphalia in the fall of 1813, they dismembered it, reforming the original states that had been used to create it. As a result Herzog Friederich Wilhelm von Braunschweig was restored to his lands. He immediately set about reorganizing his army. On 6 November 1813 he ordered the raising of a new corps of troops. The first formation ordered raised was a light regiment formed with two battalions. Each battalion was to have four companies. On 30 November 1813 the 1st Light Battalion had four full companies. Initially, they were equipped with captured French muskets.

On 25 December the 1st and 2nd Light Infantry Battalions stood with four full companies each. The battalion staff consisted of:

- 1 Major
- 2 Adjutants
- 1 Quartiermeister (Quartermaster)
- 1 Zahlmeister (Paymaster)
- 1 Regiments-Chirurgus (Regimental Surgeon)
- 2 Aide-Chirurgen (Surgeon Aides)
- 2 Unter-Gehülfschirurgen (Assistant Surgeon Aides)
- 1 Büchsenmacher (Gunsmith)
- 3 Stabssergenten (Staff Sergeants)

Each of the four companies in the battalion was organized with:

- 1 Kapitän
- 1 Premierleutenant
- 1 Secondleutenant
- 1 Fähnrich
- 1 Feldwebel
- 6 Sergeants
- 6 Korporal
- 3 Buglers
- 150 Soldiers

Further recruits were obtained and organized into a "freiwilliger" (volunteer) third battalion. The battalion was formed with 400 men. As even more recruits arrived the "scharfschützen" (sharpshooter) or "Jäger" company was organized under Kapitän von Byers on 6 December. The Scharfschützen company contained 180 men. The officer cadre of the Scharfschützen consisted of a major, a premierleutenant, and two secondleutnants. On 1 January 1814 a detachment of 50 men was taken from the 1st Light Battalion and given to the Jäger Company, bringing its strength to four officers, 12 sergeants, 11 corporals, 4 buglers, and 175 jägers.

An "elite" company was also formed. The company began forming when Major Olserman equipped and outfitted them on 14 November 1813. This elite company was disbanded in early 1814.

On 1 January 1814 The three infantry battalions had the following officers assigned:

	<u>1st Battalion</u>	<u>2nd Battalion</u>	<u>3rd Battalion</u>
Commander	None assigned	LtCol. von Specht	
Kapitän	von Byers	Fromme	Dony
	von Holstein	von Schwartzkoppen	Roussell
	von Rosenberg	von Strombeck	Metzner
	von Bülow	Mortensterin I	
Lieutenant	von Meibour	Morgenstern II	
	Goeze	Degener	
	Walter I	von Holwede	
	Walter II	von Pawel	
	Schmidt	Thiemann	
	Röver		
Fähnrich	Ewald	Pluns	
	Mang	König	
	Müller		

Adjutant	Freylach	Hille
Rgts Qtrmstr	Ress	Gebhard
Paymaster	Liebau	Wiedemann
Regt Surgeon	Grotrian	
Surgeon Aide	Schmidt	

On 2 January 1814 a reserve was ordered raised. It was, in essence, a militia or landwehr. Six battalions began being raised with the same organization as the light regiments.

On 14 January 1814 the 1st and 2nd Line Battalions were ordered raised. They were organized with the same organization as the three light battalions. Their staffs were as follows:

	<u>1st Line Battalion</u>	<u>2nd Line Battalion</u>
Commander Kapitän	Major von Byers Fromme von Schwartzkoppen	Major von Dony Roussell Morgenstern I Wissel
Lieutenant	von Holwede I Schulz Uetzfeld	von Holwede II Reichhard
Fähnrich	Pluns Scherff Rischmüller	König Mahner Herzberg
Regts Qtrmstr	Brancaillo	
Regts Paymaster	Harke	Küster
Regts Surgeon	Dr. Grotrian	

As can be seen, many of the officers from the light battalions were taken to organize these two new battalions. Being removed these officers were replaced and the officers of the light battalions stood as follows:

	<u>1st Light Battalion</u>	<u>2nd Light Battalion</u>	<u>3rd Light Battalion</u>
Major	von Münchhausen	von Meyern	Dony
Kapitän	von Holstein	von Strombeck	Brauer
	von Rosenberg	Goeze	Morgenstern II
	von Bülow	von Walter	Degener
	von Meibom	von Pawel	

On 4 April 1814 the Branuschweig army stood with 4,350 men in the light and line battalions, 346 in the Avantgarde, 357 in the Gray Jägers, and 2,157 in the Reserve Brigade.

On 8 April 1814 the Advanced Guard Battalion was raised. It was formed with 4 kapitäns, 16 subalterns, 57 non-commissioned officers, 16 buglers, 586 soldiers, 30 hussars and 20 uhlans. A week later it was formed by absorbing two companies of the Gray Jägers and two newly formed light infantry companies. The first of these newly raised light companies was formed with detachments from the 1st and 3rd Light Battalions, the second company was formed from the 2nd and 3rd Light Battalions.

The von Pröstler Reserve Battalion and two line battalions not selected to provide drafts for the formation of the Advanced Guard Battalion. However, they raised the strength of their companies to:

1 Kapitän
 1 Premierleutnant
 1 Secondleutnant
 1 Feldwebel
 6 Sergeanten
 6 Korporalen
 6 Buglers
 150 Jägern

On 14 April 1814 the von Pröstler Battalion, which may have been formed from the Brunswick Oels Battalion that fought in Spain, was renamed the "Leibbataillon." At the same time it was assigned to the brigade of the light battalions. On 14 April an "Ersatz Battalion" was organized under Major von Münchhausen and used for garrison duty in Braunschweig. On 21 April the Braunschweig Army's mobile force stood as follows:

Commanding Officer:	Herzog Friedrich Wilhelm
Infantry Adjutant:	Kapitän Bause
Brigadier:	Oberst Olsermann
Adjutants:	Kapitän Morgensterin Kapitän von Zweiffel
à la suite:	Oberst von Herzberg
General Quartermaster:	Oberstleutnant von Heinemann
General Staff:	Major von Wachholtz

Advantgarde Batallion

Major von Rauschenplat

Kapitän Verner

Kapitän Mahner

Kapitän von Griesheim

Stabskapitän von Ritterholm III

Lieutenant Haberland

Lieutenant Dammann

- 1st Gray Jäger Company
- 2nd Gray Jäger Company
- 1st Light Infantry Company
- 2nd Light Infantry Company
- Hussar Detachment
- Uhlan Detachment

Light Infantry Brigade:

Commander:

Adjutant:

Oberstleutnant von Buttler
Kapitän von Mosqua

Leib Battalion

Major von Pröstler

Major von Lisnewski

Kapitän Tiede

Kapitän von der Heyde

Kapitän von Tschischwitz

Stabskapitän von Telge

- Commanding Officer
- Schleiss. Major
- 1st Company
- 2nd Company
- 3rd Company
- 4th Company

1st Light Battalion

Major von Holstein

Major von Steinwehr

Kapitän von Meibom

Stabskapitän Röver

Kapitän von Specht

Kapitän von Bülow

- Commanding Officer
- Schleiss. Major
- 1st Company
- 2nd Company
- 3rd Company
- 4th Company

2nd Light Battalion

Major von Brandenstein
Major von Koch
Kapitän von Hüllessem
Kapitän Goeze
Stabskapitän Ludovici
Kapitän von Paczinsky

- Commanding Officer
- Schleiss. Major
- 1st Company
- 2nd Company
- 3rd Company
- 4th Company

3rd Light Battalion

Major Ebeling
Major Unruh
Kapitän von Frankenberg
Kapitän von Praun
Stabskapitän Rauh
Kapitän Häusler

- Commanding Officer
- Schleiss. Major
- 1st Company
- 2nd Company
- 3rd Company
- 4th Company

Line Brigade

Commander:
Adjutant:

Oberstleutnant von Specht
Kapitän von Aurich

1st Line Battalion

Major Metzner
Major von Gillern
Kapitän von Pallandt
Kapitän von Schwartzkoppen
Kapitän von Münchhausen
Stabskapitän Pessler

- Commanding Officer
- Schleiss. Major
- 1st Company
- 2nd Company
- 3rd Company
- 4th Company

2nd Line Battalion

Major von Strombeck
Major von Wolffrandt
Kapitän von Bohlen
Stabskapitän Schleiter
Kapitän Grüttemann
Kapitän von Bülow

- Commanding Officer
- Schleiss. Major
- 1st Company
- 2nd Company
- 3rd Company
- 4th Company

3rd Line Battalion

Major von Normann
Major von Förster
Kapitän von Ritterholm
Kapitän von Waltersdorff
Kapitän Breymann
Kapitän Pawel

- Commanding Officer
- Schleiss. Major
- 1st Company
- 2nd Company
- 3rd Company
- 4th Company

In addition, the field army contained the three squadrons of hussars under Major von Cramm, the uhlan squadron under Major von Pott and the two artillery batteries under Major von Mahn. The Reserve Brigade stood as follows:

Braunschweig Reserve Battalion

Major Böcking
Kapitän Rudolph
Stabskapitän von Campe
Lieutenant Bosse
Kapitän Brauer

- Commanding Officer
- 1st Company (Braunschweig)
- 2nd Company (Braunschweig)
- 3rd Company (Braunschweig)
- 4th Company (Wolfenbüttel)

Wolfenbüttel Reserve Battalion

Major von Meyern

Kapitän von der Glotz

Stabskapitän Heufinger

Stabskapitän Schulz

Stabskapitän Müller

- Commanding Officer
- 1st Company (Wolfenbüttel)
- 2nd Company (Riddagshausen)
- 3rd Company (Bechelde)
- 4th Company (Salder)

Helmstedt Reserve Battalion

Major Wittlich

Kapitän Hähn

Stabskapitän Freyenhagen

Major Fromme

Major von Holwede

- Commanding Officer
- 1st Company (Helmstedt)
- 2nd Company (Schöppenstedt)
- 3rd Company (Königstedt)
- 4th Company (Vorsfelde)

Harz Reserve Battalion

Major Koch II

Major von Wesphalen

Major von Koch I

Kapitän Schulz

unknown

- Commanding Officer
- 1st Company (Gandersheim)
- 2nd Company (Seesen)
- 3rd Company (Harzburg)
- 4th Company (Blanekburg)

Weser Reserve Battalion

Major Somme

Major von Glümer

Kapitän von Holwede

Kapitän Wissel

Kapitän Uetzfeld

- Commanding Officer
- 1st Company (Holzmiden)
- 2nd Company (Eschershausen)
- 3rd Company (Greene)
- 4th Company (Thedinghausen)

In 1815 the Braunschweig infantry consisted of the Pröstler or Leibbattalion, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Jäger Battalions, the Advantgarde Bataillon, the "Gelernte Jäger Bataillon, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Line Battalions, and the Braunschweig, Wolfenbüttel, Helmstedt, Harz and Weser Battalions. These infantry battalions were uniformly organized, despite their being designated line or jäger and, were in combat grouped under brigade commanders that were either an Oberst or a Generalmajor. Each battalion consisted of:

1 Major	1 Quartermaster Sergeants
2 Captains	1 Drummer Major
8 Lieutenants & 2nd Lieutenants	1 Gunsmiths
4 Fähnrichs	4 Feldwebel
1 Adjutants	24 Sergeants
1 Zahlmeister	24 Corporals
1 Battalion Physician	16 Drummers/Pifers
2 Company Surgeons	600 Soldiers
1 Sergeant Major	690 Total

In 1815 the force of "gelernte" Jägers or trained Jägers consisted of:

1 Major	1 Quartermaster Sergeant
2 Rittmeister	1 Trumpet Majors
2 Lieutenants	1 Gunsmith
2 2nd Lieutenants	2 Feldwebel
2 Fähnrichs	12 Sergeants
1 Adjutanr	12 Corporals
1 Zahlmeister	8 Trumpeters,
1 Company Surgeon	300 Soldiers
1 Sergeant Majors	348 Total

The Hussars

The Hussar Regiment, planned to contain eight squadrons and 1,000 men, stood at six 100 man squadrons. The regiment, when formed in England in 1809, consisted of:

- 1 Oberst
- 1 Oberstleutnant
- 2 Majors
- 6 Rittmeister
- 6 Premierleutnants
- 6 Secondleutnants
- 1 Adjutant
- 1 Regimental Surgeon
- 2 Assistant Physicians
- 1 Regimental Veterinarian
- 1 Paymaster
- 1 Regimental Quartermaster
- 1 Regimental Sergeant Major
- 1 Paymaster Sergeant
- 1 Gunsmith Sergeant
- 6 Troop Sergeant Majors
- 30 Sergeants
- 30 Corporals
- 6 Trumpeters
- 570 Hussars
- 675 Total

In addition an uhlan squadron was raised in Dresden on 19 June 1813. Its officer cadre consisted of a rittmeister, a premierleutnant and a secondleutnant.

The artillery consisted of a single horse battery with two 7pdr Austrian howitzers and two Austrian 6pdr cannons. It also had eight munition wagons, 2 supply wagons, a field forge and an infantry munition cart. It was commanded by a premierleutnant and a secondleutnant.

The Hussar Regiment suffered from the low quality of its fighting men, which lead to a high desertion rate. On 4 February 1813 it consisted of 373 men, 75 per squadron. The General Order of 18 November 1813 reorganized the regiment. Its staff now consisted of:

1 Major	1 Veterinarian
1 Adjutant	1 Sergeant Major
1 Regimental Paymaster	1 Quartermaster Sergeant
1 Regimental Quartermaster	1 Staff Trumpeter
1 Regimental Surgeon	1 Saddlemaker
1 Assistant Surgeon	

Each of the six troops consisted of:

1 Captain	5 Corporals
2 Lieutenants	2 Trumpeters
1 Cornet	100 Troopers
1 Sergeant Major	1 Blacksmith
5 Sergeants	

After Branuschweig was restored in 1814 the army was reorganized. The infantry serving in Spain was probably totally disbanded and totally new material recruited. The Hussar Regiment, however, continued. In 1815 the Hussar Regiment had six squadrons and consisted of:

- 1 Major
- 6 Rittmeister
- 12 Lieutenants & 2nd Lieutenants
- 12 Coronets
- 2 Adjutants
- 1 Zahlmeister
- 1 Quartermasters
- 1 Battalion Physician
- 1 Senior Veterinarian
- 3 Company Surgeons
- 1 Hallmeister
- 1 Sergeant Majors
- 1 Quartermaster Sergeants
- 1 Trumpet Major
- 6 Feldwebel
- 40 Sergeants
- 20 Corporals
- 24 Trumpeters
- 606 Troopers
- 730 Total

The Uhlan Regiment had only two squadrons and consisted of:

- 1 Major
- 2 Rittmeister
- 4 Lieutenants & 2nd Lieutenants
- 4 Coronets
- 1 Adjutant
- 1 Quartermaster
- 1 Veterinarian
- 2 Company Surgeons
- 1 Hallmeister
- 1 Sergeant Majors
- 1 Quartermaster Sergeant
- 1 Trumpet Majors
- 2 Feldwebel
- 12 Sergeants
- 12 Corporals
- 8 Trumpeters
- 200 Soldiers

Artillery

In 1814, as the Branuschweig army was rebuilt, it organized a horse battery and a foot battery. They were under the joint command of single brigade commander. The horse battery consisted of:

- 1 Rittmeister
- 4 Lieutenants & 2nd Lieutenants
- 1 Battalion Physician
- 1 Senior Veterinarian
- 1 Veterinarian
- 1 Company Surgeons
- 1 Trumpet Majors
- 3 Feldwebel
- 3 Sergeants
- 6 Corporals
- 4 Trumpeters
- 145 Gunners
- 167 Total

The foot battery consisted of:

- 1 Major
- 2 Captains
- 4 Lieutenants & 2nd Lieutenants
- 1 Battalion Physician
- 1 Senior Veterinarian
- 1 Veterinarian
- 1 Company Surgeons
- 1 Drummer Majors
- 3 Feldwebel
- 3 Sergeants
- 6 Corporals
- 4 Drummers
- 181 Gunners
- 205 Total

Brunswick Army in 1815

The army, which served at Waterloo, consisted of the Avantgarde Bataillon, Leib Bataillon, three light infantry battalions, three line battalions, the Hussar Regiment, an uhlan squadron, a foot battery with eight 9pdr British cannons, and a horse battery with eight 6pdr cannons.

Brunswick Uniforms 1792-1806

The uniforms of the Braunschweig troops were modeled completely after those of the Prussians. The two infantry regiments in 1806 wore dark blue coats, white belts, vests and breeches. The 1st Leib-Regiment or Prinz Friedrich Regiment had red facings, white lace and yellow buttons. The 2nd "von Riedesel" Regiment had red facings, its lapels were edged with white lace and a blue "worm" and their buttons were white. The musketeers wore a bicorn and the grenadiers wore fur caps with metal plates color of the buttons. The backing of the fur cap was the color was the facing color, edged with the color of the buttons.

The uniforms of the other units were not identified during the preparation of this work.

Black Legion Uniforms

The Scharfschützen wore a green jacket with two rows of buttons. Their cuffs, collars and turnbacks were red. Their breeches were gray with red stripes. They wore the Tyrolian Filzhut (hat) with a turned up brim and short green plume. They carried flint lock rifles and the hirschfanger bayonet.

The other infantry wore black Polrock (kurтка, a short coat) with black braid on the lapels. The collar was light blue and the cuffs were black. There were no shoulder straps. Their bread sack was gray cloth. Their shako had a black plum and black bands. It had a white metal skull and cross bones plaque.

The hussars wore the same uniform as the infantry, except their shako had brass metal work. Their black dolman had black braid on the lapels and five rows of black buttons. The cuffs and collar were light blue.

The artillerists wore the same uniform as the infantry, but with light blue cuffs, collars and shoulder straps. Their shako was the same as that of the infantry.

Brunswick-Oels and Hussars in British Service

When they were organized, Oels adopted a black shako with a white metal skull and crossed bones badge was adopted. It also had a dangling horse hair plume. The jacket was dark green with light blue cuffs, collars, turnbacks, and shoulderstraps. The turnbacks were piped with white. Their leatherwork was black. They wore dark gray breeches with a blue stripe matching their collars. They wore black gaiters over black shoes, but the cuffs of the breeches were worn over the gaiters. On their haversacks was a running horse emblem under the motto *NUNQUAM RETRORSUM*.

The hussars wore the same shako, a black dolman with blue cuffs and collar. The remainder of the uniform was probably the same as the infantry, except that their breeches would have been worn tucked inside boots of the style common to hussars.

Brunswick Uniforms 1813-1815

The hussar uniform was black. Its collar, cuffs and braid was light blue. Otherwise the details were as they were in 1809. The dolman and the shakos were issued on 22 November 1813.

The Schützen or Jäger Company wore gray uniforms and white buttons, green collar, cuffs, turnbacks and shoulder straps. Their breeches were gray with green stripes. Their shoes and gaiters were also gray. They were equipped with the "hirschfänger" sword and powder horn. They wore white metal horse crests on their equipment.

The Avantgarde Battalion, when organized, had its two light companies dressed with green collars and turnbacks on its dolman. They wore the hat of the "gelernten jägers" with a white jäger horn on it.

The Ersatz Battalion wore the Austrian Jäger hat with turned up brim. Their uniform was like the infantry. It was a black dolman with white trim on their collar, turnbacks and shoulder straps.

The Military Forces of the Hanseatic Legion

The Hanseatic Legion consisted of the cities of Bremen, Lübeck, and Hamburg, and the County of Oldenburg. All of these were small "states" in the Imperial German Confederation and had relatively insignificant military histories that stretched back to the beginning of the 17th Century. Because they were both small and commercial in nature, they did not maintain a military any larger than necessary for their immediate defense and police requirements. With the exception of the regiment raised for France, the Hanseatic Legion, and the subsequent regiment formed for the allies, all of the Hanseatic units were police forces.

Bremen

In 1744 the Bremen battalion consisted of 18 officers, 3 cadets, 25 Unteroffizieren, 68 grenadiers and 464 musketeers organized into six companies. There were also 20 non-combatants. In 1744 the Bremen artillery consisted of 48 men. In 1806 the infantry battalion was reorganized into five companies (560 men) and in 1807 it was reorganized into three companies (550 men). When Bremen was absorbed into the French Empire the battalion was disbanded.

The 18th Century city militia wore a black three cornered hat and the grenadiers wore Prussian style grenadier miter caps with a red bag and white cords. Their coat was red with white piping, collar and buttons. Their vest, breeches and gaiters were white. Their shoes were black and the leather work was white.

Hamburg

Hamburg had a slightly larger force. Between 1700 and 1710 it had a 200 man artillery company, a dragoon company of 160 men, and an infantry regiment, raised in 1695, with twelve companies (1,560 musketeers and 432 grenadiers). By 1769 the artillery had shrunk to 100 men. The infantry regiment had shrunk to 10 companies in 1775 and by 1789 it had only 1,770 men. The regiment had two battalions, each battalion had six musketeer companies. When this force was disbanded in 1810/11 it had a total of 1,838 men.

The infantry uniform in 1710 consisted of a three cornered black hat. The grenadiers wore the Prussian grenadier cap. The coat was red with blue cuffs and yellow buttons. The vest was red. They wore light gray breeches, white gaiters, black shoes and yellow leather work.

In 1765 the Hamburg dragoons adopted a new uniform. Their hat was black with a yellow border. The coat was red with blue cuffs and yellow buttons. The vest was yellow. Their riding breeches were light colored leather. They also wore a yellow bandoleer. Neither the infantry or cavalry uniforms changed until they were disbanded.

On 3 February 1811 the Hamburg Dragoon Company consisted of 1 captain, one lieutenant, one maréchal de logis chef, seven brigadiers, one trumpeter and 57 dragoons. On that date, as a result of an imperial decree, they were converted into the 30th Chasseur à Cheval Regiment. This regiment later became the 9th Chevauléger-lancier Regiment, also known as the Red Lancers of Hamburg.

Lübeck

Lübeck had a smaller force. In the 18th Century it had an infantry regiment and an artillery detachment. In 1796 the regiment had five companies, including a grenadier company. This force totaled 16 officers and 500 men. This entire force was pensioned off in 1805.

This force wore a black three cornered hat. The grenadiers wore a grenadier cap with a red bag and yellow cords of the French style. Their coat was red with white cuffs and piping. The vest, breeches and gaiters were white. Their shoes were black and the leather work was white.

The artillerists wore a black bicorn, dark green coat and vest, white breeches, black gaiters and shoes and white leather work.

Annexation by France

In 1810 Napoleon felt it necessary to annex Holland into metropolitan France, thereby displacing his brother Louis.

On 3 February 1811 the Hanseatic cities were also absorbed into metropolitan France and the Hanseatic Legion became the 127e, 128e and 129e Régiments de l'Infanterie. The 127e de Ligne was formed from the troops of Hamburg and Lübeck, the 128e was formed with troops from Bremen and the 129th was formed with troops from Osnabrück and Oldenburg. They were organized as a depot and three field battalions.

The newly formed 127th, 128th and 129th Regiments were troubled with very low morale. As a result, Napoleon directed on 12 November only French soldiers or those who were born in the 32e Division Militaire (Hanseatic cities) were to be left in those three regiments. The other men, of Prussian, Danish, Russian and other nationalities, were sent to Naples where they were to be incorporated into the 1er and 2e Bataillons étrangers or into the various colonial battalions.

They served in the Russian campaign and all three regiments lost their first two battalions. In early 1813 the 1st and 2nd Bataillons of the 127th, 128th, and 129th Regiments were reformed in Erfurth with conscripts drawn into the depots. The 3/127th, 3/128th, and 3/129th were reinforced and reformed in the depots.

Because they had suffered heavily in the spring campaign of 1813, on 17 June the 129th was disbanded and its troops used to form the 4/127th and 4/128th Regiments. Later the 1/4/127th and the 1/128th were disbanded and their troops distributed to other regiments. Their cadres were sent to Wesel and Strasbourg to receive deserters that had been gathered in those two cities.

On 1 August the 2/127th and 2/128th Line Regiments were assigned to garrison the city of Würzburg. They were at about half the theoretical strength. The 2/127th Line Regiment had 20 officers 409 men and the 2/128th Line Regiment had 21 officers 417 men.

They remained in garrisons throughout the 1813 fall campaign and never took to the field. When the French armies withdrew across the Rhine these two regiments quietly dispersed and vanished.

Hanseatic Legion

On 12 March 1813 the Russian Colonel Tettenborn, at the head of a cossack column, drove the weak French garrison from Hamburg and declared the organization of the Hanseatic Legion. It was intended to be similar to two other legions, the King's German Legion serving Britain and composed of Hanoverians,

and the Russo-German Legion serving in the Russian Army, which was composed of German prisoners of war.

Lübeck was liberated on 22 March and both it and Bremen joined the Hanseatic Legion with British financing. Patriotism was a fundamental aspect of this legion and it was closely tied to the growing sense of German nationalism. In one instance a merchant named Böse in Bremen personally organized and financed a jäger company which participated in the 1814 campaign.

Hamburg organized and formed two battalions, four cavalry squadrons, a horse battery and a foot battery for the legion. The 1st Battalion had 1,033 men and the 2nd had 588 men. The cavalry had about 500 men and both artillery batteries totaled 299 men. The artillery for the batteries consisted of eight British 6pdrs and four British howitzers.

In order to equip themselves, the Legion agreed to a number of conditions set down by the British. The Hanseatic Legion was to receive, from Britain, the same pay as the Hanoverian levies. They were to serve in the war only on the continent of Europe. The legion agreed that, while in the pay of Great Britain, they were to serve under the orders of a general officer appointed by the Prince Regent, in the same manner as the electoral troops.

The Legion was to retain its denomination and establishment, but was to be subject to such dislocation in its formation as was necessary for the improvement and amelioration of its discipline, or the general interests of the service which the commanding general officer may have deemed necessary.

When the Hanseatic towns were liberated from the French, the legion was to continue its service under the immediate orders and service of the King of England no longer than necessary to form an agreement between Great Britain and the Hanseatic towns for its return. However, until that agreement was reached, the corps continued to serve as described earlier.

Vacancies and promotions of officers were to be handled in the same manner as the Hanoverian levies. The British commanding officer had the right to appoint officers to superintend and improve the discipline of the corps.

In return, Great Britain agreed to equip the Legion in the same manner as the Hanoverian levies, supply them and pay them. Those individuals who became incapable of further service were to receive the same pension or allowances as were granted to the Electoral troops until the Hanseatic towns were liberated and were, themselves, able to provide for these men.

In 1814 the two Hamburg battalions were reorganized into a single battalion. Lübeck organized a single infantry battalion with 409 men and two cavalry squadrons with 224 men. This battalion had four musketeer companies and a jäger company. It became the 3rd Battalion of the Legion.

In 1814 the Hamburg-Lübeck cavalry of the legion was reorganized. The 1st Battalion had the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Squadrons (from Hamburg), the Second Battalion had the 4th Squadron (Hamburg), the 5th Squadron (Lübeck) and the 6th Squadron. A 7th or Cossack squadron was organized and served with the Brunswickers and a reserve squadron (8th Squadron) was formed and posted in Berlin.

In the beginning of 1814 Hamburg and Lübeck organized and fielded another infantry battalion (3rd Battalion) of 532 men. Included in this battalion was the Bösesche-Jägerkompagnie of 85 men. In addition, an uhlan squadron (9th Squadron) of 157 men, was formed. The uhlans were armed with British sabers.

After the 1814 campaign this force was reorganized and re-equipped. Bremen organized a single battalion with 335 men in four companies. On 11 November Hamburg organized its forces into a battalion of five musketeer companies and two jäger companies with a total of 826 men. The legion cavalry, all of which came from Hamburg, was reduced to 92 men and the artillery

was reduced to a single company of 66 men. Lübeck raised a battalion with four companies and 206 men. In 1815 the Hanseatic brigade consisted of:

Bremen: 1 Battalion (4 cos) - 635 men
 1 Jäger Company - 176 men

Hamburg: Infantry Regiment - 1,200 men
 2 Battalions (4 cos)
 2 Jäger Companies - 300 men
 1 Uhlan Squadron - 200 men
 1 Foot Battery - 200 men
 4 6pdrs & 2 howitzers

Lübeck: 1 Battalion - 500 men
 3 line cos & 1 jäger co

Uniforms of the Hanseatic Legion

In 1813 the jägers wore a cylindrical hat with a green plume. Through 1814 and 1815 they wore a black Tyrolian hat with a green plume. Their jacket was dark green with light green collar and cuffs. It had two rows of white buttons. The breeches were dark gray with light green stripes. Their leather work was black. The 9th (Uhlan) Squadron wore a black shako with yellow bright work, white cords and a black plume. They wore a black litweka with red piping on red collar. It had two rows of yellow buttons. Their breeches were black with red piping. Their boots and leather work was black.

The Hamburg and Lübeck infantry contingents of the Hanseatic Legion wore a green "feldmütze" or field cap with a blue band. Their coat was black with blue collar and cuffs. Their breeches were black with blue stripes. Their gaiters, shoes and leather work were black.

The uhlans wore a black shako. Their coat was black with yellow cuffs and shoulder tabs. Their breeches were gray/black with leather inserts. Their boots and leather work were black.

The cossack squadron wore a black feldmütze with a red patch. Their shirts were green/black with red collar and cuffs. Their breeches were dark green with red stripes. Their boots and bandoleer were black leather.

The horse artillery wore a black shako with yellow bright work. The cords and plume were red. They wore a dark green braided coat with blue collar and cuffs. Their breeches were dark green with blue stripes. Their boots and bandoleer were black.

In early 1814 the infantry changed its uniform to a black shako with yellow bright work, a pompon and white cords. The coat was dark green with red lapels, collar and cuffs. It had two rows of yellow buttons. The breeches were gray with red stripes, though white coveralls were worn in the summer. Their gaiters and shoes were black and their leather work was white.

In 1814 the 3rd Battalion of the Hanseatic Legion, raised in Bremen, wore a black shako with yellow bright work, white cords and a red and white plume. The coat was black and cut like a litewka, with red lapels, collar, cuffs and shoulder straps. It had two rows of yellow buttons. The breeches were black with red stripes. In the summer white coveralls were worn. Their shoes and leather work were black.

The cavalry adopted a black shako with white cords and black plume. Their jacket became dark green with red lapels, turnbacks, cuffs and collar. It had two rows of white buttons. Their breeches were dark green with red stripes and their boots and bandoleer were black.

The artillery wore the infantry uniform except their shako had red cords and the coat had a red collar. Their breeches had blue stripes and their boots and leather work were black.

The Bürgerwehr of the Hanseatic Cities

The Bürgerwehr was a landwehr formation that was raised to provide a limited, but quick defense for these cities. Bremen had a small bürgerwehr in 1806 that consisted of three companies. They were:

Altstädtisch Kompagnie (old city company)	- 20 men
Neustädtisch Kompagnie (new city company)	- 5 men
Vorstädtisch Kompagnie (suburban company)	- 5 men

This force was disbanded in 1811, but in late 1814 it was reorganized with three battalions formed from 14 companies and totaled 1,800 men. This force, however, does not appear to have been fully organized until 29 March 1815.

These men wore a black hat with a dark gray jacket with red collar and turnbacks and white buttons. Their breeches were dark gray with red stripes.

The Hamburg bürgerwehr dated back before 1700 and consisted of five regiments named for various saints: St. Petri, St. Nikolai, St. Katharinen, St. Jacobi and St. Michaelis. With the French occupation of Hamburg the bürgerwehr was placed on leave on 19 November 1806. It does not appear to have been formally disbanded until 25 March 1811 when the muskets were collected.

It wore a black tricorne hat, red coat, white vest, white breeches and black gaiters and shoes. In 1800 the uniform was modified slightly and the gaiters and shoes were replaced with black boots.

In February 1813 a force of 500 were reorganized to serve police duties. However, this force lasted only until 3 March 1813 when it too was disbanded. In its place Tettenborn organized a landstrum with approximately 2,000 men by May. The landstrum consisted of:

Infantry	- 1,600 men
Cavalry (1 squadron)	- 150 men
Artillery (1 company)	- 120 men
Jäger Company	- 157 men

This militia force eventually grew to over 6,000 men. However, the French Marshal Davout appeared before Hamburg and drove Tettenborn out of the city. The bürgerwehr was promptly, upon pain of death, disbanded. Many of these men escaped from Hamburg and formed the "Hanseatische Bürgergarde," which should not be confused with the Hanseatic Legion. The initial 200 men were primarily Hamburgers, but some Lübeckers also belonged to the formation. The force eventually grew to about 600 men and was formed with five companies. By the beginning of 1814 it had a total of 1,262 men.

The Bürgergarde wore a dark blue schirmmütze with a light blue band, dark blue litewka with light blue collar, dark blue breeches with light blue stripes, black shoes and white leather work.

The jägers wore a dark green schmirmmütze with a light green band, dark green coat with black braid and silver buttons, dark gray breeches with light green stripes, and black boots.

The cavalry wore a dark blue shako with a light blue top half and yellow bright work. Their jacket was dark blue with black braid and a light blue collar. Their breeches were dark blue with a light yellow stripe. Their boots and leather work were black.

The artillery wore a dark blue schirmmütze with a red band. The rest of their uniform was like the infantry, except they had red epaulets.

When Hamburg was liberated the Hanseatische Bürgergarde returned to the Hamburg and on 24 June 1814 it was disbanded. This did not last long and on 10 September 1814 a new "Bürgermilitär" was organized. It consisted of:

- 6 City Infantry Battalions, each with 6 companies
- 1 Jäger Battalion with 5 companies
- 1 Cavalry Squadron
- 1 Artillery division with 2 companies
- 1 Suburban Infantry Battalion
- 1 Bailiff Infantry Battalion

This force had a slightly different uniform than its predecessor. The staff officers wore a bicorn hat with a red and white plume. The dark blue frock coat had light blue piping and collar and gold buttons and epaulets. The breeches were light blue with doubled light blue side stripes. The shoes were black.

The infantry wore a black kiwer shako with yellow bright work. Their coat was dark blue with light blue piping, collar, and shoulder straps. The jägers adopted a green, shako like cap with light green distinctives. Their coat had light green piping, collar and wings on the shoulders. The buttons were silver. They also wore light gray breeches with green piping.

The artillery wore the infantry shako, though the plate was slightly different. Their coat was dark blue with red piping, collar and epaulets. Their breeches were dark blue with red stripes and their leather work was white.

The cavalry wore the infantry shako with a white plume. Their coats were dark blue with light blue piping and collar. It had two rows of yellow buttons. The breeches were dark blue with light blue piping and light blue doubled side stripes. Their boots were black and their leather work was white.

Earlier, Lübeck had an insignificant bürgerwehr that was disbanded by the French in February 1811. By 3 June 1813, however, a Bürgergarde of three infantry companies, a jäger corps, and a small cavalry detachment was organized. This force was supported by Sweden, who provided 600 old British muskets to aide the formation. The force continued to grow and by 21 September 1814 it consisted of 14 infantry companies (1,680 men) and two jäger companies (240 men).

Oldenburg

In the early 18th Century Oldenburg organized a Bürgerschaft or citizens force of five companies. Each company had 80 to 90 men. The companies had one kapitän, one premierleutenant, one lieutenant and one fähnrich which were named by the Bürgermeister.

In 1704 a "National-Regiment" was raised and the Bürgerschaft was disbanded. This regiment had two battalions, each battalion having four companies. The strength, without officers and non-commissioned officers, was 1,220 men.

By 1737 the regiment had been raised to a total strength of twelve companies, but by 1765 this force was disbanded and replaced by a Danish Invalid or Garrison Company.

In 1773 Oldenburg was established as an independent county and ceased belonging to Denmark. The Invalid Company, after 180 years of existence, was disbanded in 1775. In its place an Infantry Corps of 9 officers and 106 men was raised.

This force wore a hat, blue jacket with red collar and cuffs, and yellow buttons. They had a white vest, breeches, and stockings. They wore black shoes and white leather work.

In 1783 a "hautboistencorps" or musical corps was raised. It consisted of six musicians and one trumpeter. In 1803 the infantry corps was increased by 20 men.

In 1806 the Holy Roman Empire was formally disbanded and Oldenburg became, once again, an independent state. There were a series of territorial transfers between Oldenburg and Holland which ended in the fall of 1807.

On 16 June 1806 Oldenburg became part of the Confederation of the Rhine and found itself with a requirement to provide an 800 man contingent. This force was organized with six companies, one grenadier, one sharpshooter and six fusilier companies. The men were all volunteers and no draft was instituted.

Their uniform consisted of a dark blue coat with red shoulder straps and collar, gray breeches (white in summer), and gray coat. The grenadiers wore a bearskin. The fusiliers wore a cylindrical hat with a white plume and the sharpshooters wore a hat with a green plume. Their shoes were black and the leather work was white. This force did not last long because on 13 December 1810 Oldenburg and Holland were formally incorporated into metropolitan France.

In the place of this battalion Oldenburg organized the 129th Infantry Regiment. This regiment had the French organization of a staff, one depot and three instead of the usual four field battalions. The staff consisted of:

1 Colonel	1 Chirurgien aide
1 Major	1 Drum major
3 Chefs de bataillon	1 Drum corporal
4 Adjutants major	1 Master cobbler
1 Quartier-maitre trésorier	1 Master tailor
1 Officier payeur (Paymaster)	1 Master gaitermaker
1 Porte aigle (Eagle bearer)	1 Master armorer
1 Chirurgien major	

Within each battalion there were also four men chosen from the grenadier company that were designated as sappers. Each company was still permitted to have two "enfants de troupe," the oldest of which were made fifers. The quartier-maitre and the master artisans were always in the depot as the was "capitaine d'habillement" (officer in charge of materials) who commanded a company of the 4th Battalion. The paymaster always accompanied the colonel. The regimental eagle (only one per regiment) also accompanied the colonel. Each battalion had a silk tricolor banner.

Each of the field battalions had six companies, one grenadier, one voltigeur and four fusiliers. Each company had:

1 Captain	4 Sergeants
1 Lieutenant	8 Caporaux (Corporals)
1 Sous-lieutenant	2 Drummers
1 Sergeant-major	121 Soldiers
1 Fourier	140 Total

Sources indicate that the depot battalions organized by this decree developed a different staff organization. There were two staffs. The principal staff consisted of one major, one bataillon adjudant-major, one quartier-maître payeur, one 1 adjudant-major "Capitaine d'habillement" (supply capitaine), and one chirurgien aide-major. The second or "petit" staff consisted of one adjudant sous-officier, two master artisans, one corporal, and 12 student drummers.

In addition to these staffs, the depot had four companies of fusiliers that were organized in the same manner as the companies of the field battalions. This depot was the fourth battalion. The captains of each depot company were under the direct command of the battalion major. Of the depot battalion, only the paymaster of the depot battalion ever took to the field.

The 1st and 2nd Battalions were brought to full strength and served on the Russian campaign. They were lost in the retreat from Russia, though they fought bravely in the battles at Smolensk and Katovo.

The 3rd Battalion was not formed until May and served as a garrison for Berlin. During the 1813 campaign it was sent to Maestricht where it slowly withered away. In late 1813 it was incorporated into the 127th and 128th Infantry Regiments and ceased to exist.

On 24 December 1813 Oldenburg raised a new regiment. It was called the "Infanterie-Korps" and consisted of 1,600 men organized into two battalions. One of the battalions was a line infantry battalion and the second was a landwehr battalion. Each battalion had four companies. The line companies had a parade strength of 80 men each and the landwehr companies had a parade strength of 20 men each. However, shortages of weapons prevented this regiment from taking the field. At the end of the 1814 campaign the landwehr battalion was disbanded. There were also two captured French 6pdr cannons available to the regiment, but there were no artillerists available to man them.

Both battalions wore the same uniform, which consisted of a dark blue jacket with white buttons and shoulder straps, red cuffs, lapels and collar, blue winter breeches and white summer breeches, black shoes and white leather work. Their shako had yellow bright work, yellow cords and a black plume. The shako plate bore the cipher "P."

The jägers wore the same uniform with a green plume on their shako, green collar and cuffs, and black leather work.

The British support for this enterprise was large. Over 1,000 India Pattern muskets, 20 carbines of the Heavy Dragoon Pattern, and 150 pistols of the New Land Pattern were provided by Britain.

When Napoleon returned from Elba, Oldenburg reacted strongly and mobilized the regiment. A jäger detachment of one oberjäger and 10 volunteer jäger was to be organized for all eight companies. However, when the regiment marched to war only the 1st Battalion had its jäger detachment fully organized. The jägers also wore a blue uniform, differing from the line uniform only in that it had green collar. In place of the shako they wore the Schirmmütze and their leather work was black instead of white. They were armed with Prussian rifles.

With the threat from France the strength of the regiment was greatly increased. Each field company had an organizational strength of:

- 1 Kapitän
- 1 Premierleutenant
- 1 Secondleutenant
- 1 Fähnrich (Cadet)
- 1 Feldwebel (Sergeant major)
- 1 Chirurgus (Surgeon)
- 2 Sergeanten
- 11 Korporale
- 1 Oberjäger (Senior sharpshooter)
- 10 Jäger (Sharpshooters)
- 3 Drummers
- 182 Soldiers
- 2 Servants
- 217 Total

The battalion staff consisted of:

- 1 Stabsoffizier (Commander)
- 1 Lieutenant (Adjutant)
- 1 Medikus (Doctor)
- 1 Stabsfourier (Quartermaster)
- 1 Büschenschmied (Gunsmith)
- 1 Bataillonstambour (Drum major)
- 6 Servants

The regimental staff consisted of:

- 1 Stabsoffizier (Commander)
- 1 Regiments-Quartiermeister
- 1 Premierleutenant (Adjutant)
- 1 Auditeur (Judge)
- 1 Stabsfourier (Staff quartermaster)
- 21 Hautboisten (Musicians)
- 1 Chirurgus (Surgeon)
- 1 Provost
- 4 Servants

The regimental commander had five horses, the battalion commanders four, and the adjutants had two each. The captains were not mounted, but had a horse for rations and baggage. Each company had a six horse munition wagon and two pack horses. Each battalion had a four horse staff wagon, a four horse medical wagon and a four horse ration (brot) wagon. The regimental staff had a four horse staff wagon.

During the 1815 campaign the Oldenburg regiment was assigned to the North German Army Corps under the Prussian General Kleist. Being a small state, its regiment was placed in the Thuringian brigade with the regiments from Weimar-Anhalt, Gotha-Schwarzburg and Waldeck-Lippe.

Battle History of the Hanoverian, Hanseatic, and Brunswick Troops

Though there are a number of engagements where these forces fought, there are few where good detail of those engagements can be found. There are two battles, Göhrde and Waterloo, where not only is the detail available good, but where forces from more than one of these nations can be reviewed simultaneously.

The Battle of Göhrde

Wallmoden faced Davout with an inferior force and his actions through the 1813 fall campaign reflected that reality. He commanded a mixed force that gives patchwork a bad name. It contained Hanoverians, Hanseatic, KGL, Highlanders, British line troops, ex-German prisoners of war in Russian service, two Prussian freikorps, cossacks, and a rocket battery.

Commanding General: Generallieutenant Count Wallmoden-Simborn

Left (1st) Division: Oberst Frederich von Arentschildt

1st Brigade: Major von Natzmer

1st Battalion, Russo-German Legion (14/663)

2nd Battalion, Russo-German Legion (19/662)

5th Battalion, Russo-German Legion (17/661)

2nd Brigade: Oberstleutnant von Wardenburg

3rd Battalion, Russo-German Legion (11/483)

4th Battalion, Russo-German Legion (16/772)

6th Battalion, Russo-German Legion (16/506)

1st Hussar Regiment, Russo-German Legion (23/575)

1st RGL Horse Battery (8 guns) - Scheele

Erlenbusch Foot Battery (8 guns)

Total Artillery (9/337)

Center (2nd) Division: Generalmajor von Tettenborn

Combined Jäger Battalion

Kielmannsegge Hanoverian Battalion (2 cos) (157)

Jäger Company, Russo-German Legion (2/100)

Reiche Jäger Battalion **

Staalts Foot Battalion von Lützow Freikorps **

** (Total 1,470 for von Lützow infantry)

von Lützow Freikorps Cavalry (5) (427)

Komissarov #1 Cossack Regiment (394)

Sulima #9 Cossack Regiment ***

Denisov #7 Cossack Regiment ***

*** (602 men)

Hanseatic Horse Battery, Cpt. Spoorman (4 guns) (115)

Right (3rd) Division: Major General Lyon

Light Brigade: Lt. Colonel Martin

Bremen and Verden Battalion (8 cos)*

73rd Highland Foot Regiment (500)

Anhalt-Dessau Battalion (534)

Line Brigade: Lt. Colonel Halkett

von Langsohr Battalion (8 cos)*

von Bennigsen Battalion (6 cos)*

Lauenberg Battalion (8 cos)*

* (Total 2,554)

KGL Composite Battalion von Holtzermann (16/200)
 (Dets from 1st & 2nd Light Bns & 5th Line Bn)
 Foot Battery von Wiering, (6 guns) (161)
4th (Cavalry) Division: Generalmajor von Dörenberg
 3rd KGL Hussar Regiment (5 sqns) (805)
 Lüneburg Hussar Regiment (2 sqns) (240)
 Bremen and Verden Hussar Regiment (1) (180)
Horse Artillery Brigade: Major Brückman
 2nd KGL Horse Battery, von Kuhlmann (6 guns)
 1st KGL Horse Battery, von Sympher (6 guns)
 British Rocket Battery (Half Troop) Lt. Strangways
 (16 rocket launchers)
 Total Artillery (390)
 2nd Russo-German Legion Battery von Tiedemann (8 guns)

Chance would place in Wallmoden's hands a dispatch from Davout directing General Pécheux to move to Magdeburg with a force of six battalions and a battery. Once there, he was to clear the left bank of the Elbe of the various guerrilla formations that were operating there. Pécheux was ordered to follow the road from Harburg, to Pattensen, Lüneburg, Denneburg and to Seehausen.

Commanding officer: Général de division Pécheux

50th Division (Mobile): Général de division Pécheux
Brigade: Général de brigade Osten
 2/,3/,4/,6/3rd Line Regiment
 ?/29th Line Regiment
 ?/105th Line Regiment
 Total - about 4,000 men

Attached:
 28th Chasseur à Cheval Regiment (1) (80 men)
 Foot Battery (6-6pdrs & 2 howitzers)

Having Pécheux's itinerary, Wallmoden saw an opportunity to destroy a sizable force without much danger to himself. Orders were prepared. Wallmoden advanced with 14,000 men towards Dömitz, where a bridge had been constructed. On 16 September Wallmoden's advanced guard, under Tettenborn, moved to Dannenberg and found Pécheux's advanced guard.

About 9:00 a.m., 100 of Tettenborn's cossacks began skirmishing with Pécheux's advanced posts. Tettenborn withdrew, drawing Pécheux's column after him, causing Pécheux to expose his flank to Wallmoden's main body, which had crossed the Elbe near Dömitz.

Pécheux did not take the bait, realizing that he was facing a superior force. He had good reason not to be too aggressive. Over half of his force was formed of fresh conscripts, trained in haste, very inexperienced, and for the most part, too young. In addition, they were already greatly fatigued by their long march. He stopped and took up a position near Göhrde, with his forces in two columns. Wallmoden, forming his forces into three columns, advanced in echelon and moved to envelop Pécheux's tiny force.

Arentschildt's column moved to the left of the main road over the Riebrau and into the woods. His column then moved past the Rôthen forest house and encountered a few scattered French pickets. The French fell back towards Dalenburg. Arentschildt's column then rejoined the main force under Graf Wallmoden, and their advanced guard moved down the Dannenberg-Lüneburg road to strike Pécheux.

The cossacks swept to the right of the woods, supported by the infantry of the advanced guard. Behind them came the 3rd Division with the Hanoverian and Hanseatic troops, under General Lyon. Dörnberg then led his cavalry division against the French left.

About 3:00 p.m., Wallmoden's forces pushed into the woods where Pécheux had positioned a battalion of the 3rd Line Regiment. Part of Tettenborn's advanced guard engaged the battalion and drove it back. As the French battalion came out of the far side of the woods, it was beset by Tettenborn's cossacks. It then pulled back into the woods and took up a position on the edge of the woods, in a ditch. From there it engaged in a half hour fire fight. It was able to escape because of the supporting fire of Pécheux's battery, and the arrival of the French squadron that came up and chased off the remaining cossacks. Tettenborn then led Spoorman's Hanseatic battery into the woods, under the cover of the 4/Lützow Freikorps Hussars, where it began firing on the French guns on the left wing of their line.

Pécheux's Positions

Pécheux had taken up a position on the Steinker Hill, which ran parallel to the Göhrde woods. Behind the hill stretched a plateau that extended to Oldendorf and Röthen. The Lüben Stream ran between the Steinker Hill and the woods and was crossed by the post road. It was passable by horses.

Pécheux had arranged his forces with four battalions in the first line, supported by two guns on the right and five guns on his left wing. His artillery stood on a slight knoll which was higher than the rest of the ridge. On the right, on a small knoll, he had posted his squadron of chasseurs with a skirmisher screen to cover the exit from the woods, should Tettenborn's cossacks attempt to push forward. Two grenadier companies stood in Oldendorf to cover the escape route, should that become necessary. The remaining battalions were on the Mur Hill, by Breese as a reserve and to protect against a possibility of Arentschildt's division striking at Pécheux's right flank.

As the allies fought their way through the woods to close on Pécheux's position, Lützow's Battalion had deployed entirely as skirmishers. Reiche's Battalion, which remained formed to support von Lützow's skirmishers, advanced into the dry ditch behind the French, encouraging the French departure with their bayonets. It was about 4:30 p.m. To the right of Reiche's Battalion came the Kielmansegge Jägers. To the left were the four squadrons of the Lützow Hussars which covered the flank of the woods. As Major von Lützow's infantry came out of the woods, they found themselves faced by French skirmishers backed by a chasseur squadron of 80 men. In addition, as he attempted to lead his men forward, he was greeted by a volley of fire from the French battalion and artillery on the hill.

The Lützow's Hussars charged the French chasseurs. The outnumbered French wisely refused to stand and withdrew behind the French infantry, which had formed square. Lützow's hussars charged the square, but musketry and supporting cannister broke the Prussian charge. The Reiche and von Lützow infantry then attacked the French, but they too were driven back with heavy losses. The French battalion had fought off both attacks, but was forced to withdraw because of the other developments on the battlefield. The 4/von Lützow's Hussar Regiment stood protecting Spoorman's Hanseatic Foot Battery and had not taken part in the attack.

As this skirmish battle progressed, the heads of the three columns, forming Wallmoden's main body, advanced out of the woods. First came General von Arentschildt's column, then von Dörnberg's and finally that of General Lyon. The heads of all three columns arrived on the battlefield between 4:00 p.m. and 5:15 p.m.

The battle began with a violent artillery duel as one of Arentschildt's batteries deployed and opened fire. The initial placement of his battery was wrong and its fire did not reach the French position. Then, the allies observed two of the French battalions withdrawing to form a reserve on the Mur Hill by Breese. Two squadrons of allied cavalry sprang forward in an effort to strike these two battalions, but the French cannon fire was too accurate, inflicting many casualties on them.

Fifteen minutes later, Arentschildt's infantry broke through the leading edge of the woods. The 1st RGL Brigade swung to the right to link up with General Lyon's column.

Lyon's Division Arrives As the advanced guard's skirmish battle began, Lyon and von Dörnberg's columns stood 1,500 paces from the Göhrde hunting lodge. When they heard the cannon fire, they accelerated their march. At the head of the column stood the Bremen-Verden Battalion, of Martin's Brigade. It was ordered to move through the woods at a run and in 15 minutes cleared them. At the same time von Dörnberg ordered forward Kuhlmann's 2nd KGL Horse Battery, covered by two squadrons of the 3rd KGL Hussar Regiment. They moved forward at a gallop and cleared the woods at the same time as the Bremen-Verden Battalion. Once clear Kuhlmann's 2nd KGL Horse Battery moved to the right of the Hanoverian troops and opened fire against the French. Wiering's Battery also moved forward, but to the left. It took up a position near the 5th RGL Battalion.

Martin's brigade moved to the left in the woods, in an effort to link up with Arentschildt's brigade. Lyon's Division marched by battalion in columns of companies. Halkett's Brigade, moving to the right, cleared the woods with the Lauenburg Battalion in the lead. As it broke the cover of the woods, it was immediately beset by the French artillery. This was more than the Hanoverians could handle and the battalion fell backwards into the woods.

The Langsohr and Bennigsen Battalions then deployed and formed the first line between Martin's Brigade and the post road. As the Lauenburg Battalion pulled itself back together, it joined the British 73rd Regiment of Foot forming the second line. At the same time, the allied artillery obliged Pécheux to withdraw behind the crest of the hill, to shelter his troops from their fire.

Von Dörnberg Arrives As von Dörnberg's column emerged from the woods, it moved to the right of the post road. He moved his Division between Dubbekoldt and Lüben. The 3rd KGL Hussar Regiment led the way with Sympher's 1st KGL Battery and Strangeway's Rocket Battery following. They deployed to take the French position in the left flank. At least one rocket was observed to strike the French battalion on heights.

The Attack of the 3rd KGL Hussars - The 3rd KGL Hussar Regiment moved to the right. The 4th Squadron remained by Kuhlmann's Battery to cover them. The 1st Squadron, under Rittmeister von Beila moved forward at the trot. The 2nd and 3rd Squadrons moved forward as well, but without orders. As the 1st Squadron arrived within 15 paces of the French infantry, it received a devastating volley that killed Rittmeister von Beila and emptied many saddles. Pécheux had held his infantry in a dense column formation, so that they could defend themselves against cavalry attack, without having to form square.

The other two squadrons passed the French, who had formed square, taking fire from it as they passed, and moved into the middle of the French position. Here, aside from being pounded by artillery fire and skirmish fire, they

encountered the second French square. At 50 paces from that square, they received a volley that shook their ranks, but they still closed and slashed at the French with their sabers. Their commander, Rittmeister von Hugo, was killed with a bayonet thrust. During this attack, the skirmishers from the 1st RGL Battalion advanced and fired on the French squares.

Artillery Duel

As the hussars engaged the French infantry the 2nd RGL Horse Battery (von Tiedemann), which had been with the Hanoverian Hussars in the tail of Dörnberg's division as it came through the woods, joined Sympher's 1st KGL Horse Battery and Strangeway's Rocket Battery. They held their fire as the hussars withdrew from their attack. When they resumed firing, the effect of their fire was limited by a haze which was thick enough to seldom provide a clear view of the French artillery and the battalion next to it.

General Lyon held back his attack until the artillery had time to soften up the French before his assault. The French stood in closed columns or square because of the threat of the allied cavalry. The French battalion on the left flank had, after the attack of the 3rd KGL Hussars, withdrawn in good order behind the foot of the heights to the plateau. Here it was also sheltered from the fire of the three allied batteries. Only Sympher's 1st KGL Horse Battery was able to inflict any casualties on it. The battalion now stood 60 to 80 paces behind the edge of the plateau.

About 6:00 p.m., the 1st RGL Hussars rode down a battalion of French infantry, beginning the destruction of the battalion forming the French right wing.

The Attack on The French Left

Lyon's Division was charged with the assault on the French left. Martin's brigade moved against the second French battalion on the left wing. However, due to an error by the Brigade-Adjutant, the Bremen-Verden Battalion became confused whether it was advancing against the French or allied infantry. As the battalion reached foot of the Steinker Hill it stopped, and the battalion commander went forward to see where his battalion was to go. A few quick words brought the battalion forward and as it broke the crest of the plateau, it found itself 60-80 paces from a waiting French battalion.

The stunned Hanoverians found their surprise punctuated by the roar of the French muskets. The French stood with their battalion in column of companies and brought about 66 muskets to bear on the advancing Hanoverians. The battalion commander, a major, two other officers and 25 men fell dead and wounded. The lead company collapsed backwards, while the rear companies continued forward, pushing through them. A tangled, milling mass of confused soldiers took yet another volley from the French and fell back, retreating towards their starting positions.

To the right, the Dessau Battalion attempted to deploy, but the collapse of the Bremen-Verden Battalion and the fire it took itself caused its morale to collapse and the battalion withdrew. At this critical moment, Lieutenant d'Hüvelé brought forward the Hanoverian foot battery. He placed his battery on the left of the French battalion and began to take it under cannister fire. At the same time the 3rd KGL Hussars went forward, and when the artillery paused, it advanced against the French column. The von Lützow cavalry also came up.

As the attack of Martin's Brigade was floundering, Halkett brought his brigade forward against the French left flank. His attack was led by a screen of skirmishers. As the brigade reached the foot of the hill, it began to receive French volley fire. The Bennigsen Battalion continued to advance,

while the Langrehr Battalion stopped to return fire. The French allowed the Bennigsen Battalion to advance to within 10 paces before they fired. It would appear, however, that many of the front rank of the French lost their nerve, threw down their guns, and pushed back through their line. The French collapsed and turned to the rear, withdrawing. They were then struck in one flank by the 3rd KGL Hussars and in the other by cossacks.

The area between Eichdorf and Breese was now filled with fugitives from the earlier fight. They fled into the various houses seeking cover from the hussars and cossacks. The rockets and Sympher's 1st KGL Horse Battery moved forward through Lüben towards Breese, where they deployed and took the withdrawing French under fire once again.

The French force, now in full retreat, pulled back in several small columns. One such retiring column had 800-1,000 men and a number of refugees withdrawing after it. They had organized themselves in a small village with two guns and four caissons. This force was attacked by the 4/3rd KGL Hussars who successfully drove them out. It was 7:30 p.m. and night was beginning to fall.

Pécheux formed what remained of his six battalions in squares and began to withdraw down the road in good order. Eventually, he fought his way out of Wallmoden's trap and began to move towards Harburg, pursued by Tettenborn's cossacks. Pécheux lost between 500 and 1,200 men and his six guns. Wallmoden appears to have lost 566 men in the battle.

Hanoverian and Hanseatic Casualties

	Dead		Wounded		Missing	
	Off	Men	Off	Men	Off	Men
Anhalt-Dessau Battalion	1	2	3	14	0	2
Kielmannseggs Battalion	0	0	0	0	0	0
RGL Jäger Company	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holtzermann Battalion	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bremen-Verden Battalion	1	2	4	23	0	0
von Langsohr Battalion	0	0	2	7	0	28
von Bennigsen Battalion	0	3	1	12	0	2
Lauenberg Battalion	0	0	0	6	0	2
Lüneburg Hussar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bremen and Verden Hussar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hanseatic Horse Battery	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 KGL Horse Batteries	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	2	7	10	62	0	34

Battles at Quatre-Bras and Waterloo

The battle of Quatre-Bras occurred on 16 June 1815 and that of Waterloo occurred two days later. These were battles fought by men of many nations. A major portion of the forces present at both battles was formed by the Hanoverian and Brunswick national forces.

Though the Hanoverian army served with the British army in the Waterloo campaign, their relationship was not like that of the KGL who were a thoroughly integrated part of the British army. They are not the object of this discourse and are not included in this discussion of the battle or in the following truncated army state. The first Hanoverian and Brunswick forces were the cavalry assigned the Earl of Uxbridge's cavalry force. They were as follows:

Hannoverian Cavalry Brigade: Colonel von Estorff

Cumberland Hussar Regiment (22/468)¹

Prince Regent's Hussar Regiment (29/567)

Bremen & Verden Hussar Regiment (27/562)

Brunswick Cavalry

2nd (Brunswick) Hussars (39/651)

2/(Brunswick) Uhlans (17/215)

The Hanoverian forces, much like the KGL, were integrated into the British army structure, but that integration was on a brigade level. While a Hanoverian brigade was assigned to each British division the Brunswick contingent was assigned to the army as an independent force assigned to, but not integrated into the British army. As the Hanoverians and Brunswick troops marched to meet Napoleon at Waterloo they were organized as follows:

3rd (Anglo-Hanoverian) Division: Major General Sir Charles Alten

5th (British) Brigade: Major General Sir Colin Halkett

2/30th (Cambridgeshire) Regiment (40/33/562)

33rd (West Riding) Regiment (31/22/513)

2/69th (South Lincoln) Regiment (30/28/483)

2/73rd (Highland) Regiment (23/32/443)

2nd (KGL) Brigade: Colonel von Ompteda

1st Light Battalion KGL (32/23/394)

2nd Light Battalion KGL (31/24/346)

5th Battalion KGL (31/30/410)

8th Battalion KGL (32/31/451)

1st (Hanoverian) Brigade: Major General Count von Kielmansegge

Bremen Field Battalion (21/491)

Verden Field Battalion (23/510)

York Light Battalion (30/577)

Lüneberg Field Battalion (27/568)

Grönbenhagen Jäger Battalion (32/589)

Kielmanssegge Feldjäger Korps (10/311)

Artillery:

Lloyd's Battery, RA (5/345) (5 9pdrs & 1 Howitzers)

Cleeve's Battery, RA (6/219) (5 9pdrs & 1 Howitzers)

4th (Anglo-Hanoverian) Division: Lieutenant General Sir John Colville

4th (British) Brigade: Colonel Mitchell

3/14th (Buckinghamshire) Regiment (38/33/559)

1/23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers) Regiment (44/35/662)

51st (2nd West Riding) Regiment (45/39/535)

6th (British) Brigade: Major General Johnstone

(detached & not in battle)

2/35th (Sussex) Regiment (36/31/487)

1/54th (West Norfolk) Regiment (41/38/516)

59th (2nd Nottinghamshire) Regiment (37/38/447)

1/91st Regiment (42/48/795)

6th (Hanoverian) Brigade: Major General Sir James Lyon

(detached & not in battle)

Lauenberg Field Battalion (24/529)

Calenberg Field Battalion (34/600)

Nienburg Landwehr Battalion (32/593)

1. Numbers are officers and men. If three figures are present, they are officers, NCOs, and men.

Hoya Landwehr Battalion (33/596)
Bentheim Landwehr Battalion (34/574)

Artillery

Broome's Battery, RA, (5/345) (detached) (5 9pdrs & 1 Howitzers)
Rettenberg's Battery, KGL (5/227) (5 9pdrs & 1 Howitzers)

5th (Anglo-Hanoverian) Division: Lieutenant General Picton

8th (British) Brigade: Major General Kempt

1/28th Regiment (35/36/475)
1/32nd Regiment (26/36/441)
1/79th Regiment (26/30/384)
1/95th Regiment (18/27/374)

9th (British) Brigade: Major General Paet

3/1st Regiment (36/34/383)
1/42nd Regiment (17/25/287)
1/44th Regiment (30/39/411)
1/92nd Regiment (22/27/373)

5th (Hanoverian) Brigade: Major General von Vinke

Hameln Landwehr Battalion (43/626)
Hildeshiem Landwehr Battalion (31/586)
Peine Landwehr Battalion (30/581)
Gisshorn Landwehr Battalion (32/585)

Artillery:

Roger's Battery, RA (5/350) (5 9pdrs & 1 Howitzers)
Braun's Battery, Hanoverian (6/227) (5 9pdrs & 1 Howitzers)

6th (Anglo-Hanoverian) Division: (no commander)

10th (British) Brigade: Major General Sir John Lambert

1/4th (King's Own) Regiment (27/36/607)
1/27th (Innskilling) Regiment (21/34/695)
1/40th (Somerset) Regiment (43/55/764)
2/81st Regiment (detached) (38/26/415)

4th (Hanoverian) Brigade: Colonel Best

Verden Landwehr Battalion (32/589)
Lüneburg Landwehr Battalion (32/592)
Osterode Landwehr Battalion (39/638)
Munden Landwehr Battalion (34/626)

Artillery:

Unett's Battery, RA (5/350) (detached) (5 9pdrs & 1 Howitzer)
Sinclair's Battery, RA (5/345) (5 9pdrs & 1 Howitzer)

Brunswick Contingent: HSH Frederick, Prince of

Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel-Oels

Advanced Guard: Major von Rauschenplatt

2/Uhlans- (detached to Uxbridge) (17/215)
Avant-Garde Battalion (24/648)

1st Brigade: Oberstleutnant von Buttlar

Leib-Battalion (Guard) (22/650)

1st Light Infantry

2nd Light Infantry

3rd Light Infantry

Total Light Infantry (60/1,956)

2nd Brigade: Oberstleutnant von Specht (60/1,956)

1st Line Infantry

2nd Line Infantry

3rd Line Infantry

Artillery

Von Heinemann's Horse Battery (6/288) (8 guns)
Moll's Foot Battery (4/212) (8 guns)

A complete discussion of the battle is not possible and the actions between 16 and 18 June have been broken down into four small, isolated accounts which will illustrate the actions by the Hanoverian and Brunswick troops. It is not intended provide a gratifying overview, but merely to display the military prowess of these troops.

Quatre-Bras

The battle of Quatre-Bras was fought by a small portion of the British army. The Hanoverians present were from the 3rd and 6th (Anglo-Hanoverian) Divisions. In addition, the entire Brunswick contingent was present. These forces were not all present on the battlefield when the French engaged them, but came up slowly as the battle developed.

The known details of the battle are generally those of British units. As Quatre-Bras began the Prince of Orange found himself being roughly handled. Sometime before 4:00 p.m., the bulk of the Brunswick Corps arrived on the field. The Duke of Brunswick was ordered to send forward a battalion to support Lambert's British Brigade. A squadron of Brunswick cavalry was then ordered forward to scout the terrain to the right of the Bossu Woods and hold that position. The Duke of Brunswick was ordered to take a position with his left on the Brussels road and his right extending towards the Bossu Woods where he deployed two companies of light infantry.

Brunswick soon found himself under attack by a heavy line of Foy's skirmishers, followed by two columns of infantry. At 4:00 p.m., Wellington, fearing for the Brunswickers, ordered Picton to leave the 92nd Regiment of Foot at Quatre-Bras and advance of the rest of his forces to their support. Despite Picton's approach, Brunswick's infantry was pushed back. Finding he did not have room to deploy all his cavalry, the Duke of Brunswick sent the Hussars back to Quatre-Bras and then led forward his 200 uhlans. This attack was greeted by French infantry in square and a hail of musketry. The uhlans did not press home their attack, but withdrew before the moment of impact. As the Brunswick cavalry withdrew the Duke of Brunswick was mortally wounded.

Pursued by the French 6th Chasseur à Cheval Regiment, the Brunswick Uhlans were chased back as far as the houses of Quatre-Bras where the 92nd (English) Regiment of Foot stood. The uhlans galloped in a crowd onto the 92nd, who swung back a company to let them pass through. The 92nd then greeted the pursuing French with sufficient fire to stop them. The uhlans, however, appear to have continued their flight until they reached the Namur road and further movement was blocked by the Dutch reserves and the Nassau contingent.

The Brunswick Hussars were now ordered forward to attack the 6th Chasseur à Cheval Regiment, who had rallied after their brush with the 92nd Foot. As they advanced they were fired on by French infantry advancing on the eastern edge of the woods and the Hussars hesitated and turned back. They were, in turn, pursued so closely that the British mistook the whole for allied cavalry and opened again to let the entire mass pass through. The 6th Chasseurs got through the 92nd Foot, cutting down fugitives and nearly capturing Wellington. Their success was short lived and few of the brave chasseurs returned to the French lines.

The rallying of the Brunswick cavalry was accomplished by the Prince of Orange, who attached them to Van Merlen's Dutch-Belgian cavalry brigade. The Brunswick infantry, however, appears to have engaged the French before its position near the north-east corner of the Bossu Woods with heavy musketry, standing its ground well.

In its next opportunity to engage a force of French cavalry the Dutch-Belgians refused to charge and it is unclear of the Brunswickers likewise

refused. This force of cavalry appears to have been very unstable, as its rallying process continued for sometime, however it is probable that it was the Dutch-Belgians that were not willing to rally, not the Brunswickers. Eventually part of them, including the Brunswick cavalry, were brought under control behind the 4th Hanoverian Brigade. The 4th Hanoverian Brigade, when it arrived, had been placed in a supporting second line north of the Quatre-Bras position.

It was at this time that the bulk of the Brunswick infantry arrived and began to deploy on the field. Somewhat later, around 5:00 p.m., Alten's Division, including Kielmansegge's Hanoverian Brigade, arrived on the field. Kielmansegge was pushed to the left where it formed the extreme left of Wellington's line.

As the French developed their attack a force of cuirassiers and lancers was brought forward. The Brunswick infantry lined the edge of the rear section of the Bossu Woods from which they shot down many of the French cavalry as they pushed forward. Two Brunswick line battalions and the 73rd Foot stood in square to meet their assault, but appeared too steady so the cuirassiers moved away from them to strike at Halkett's right hand battalion. That attack came to naught and the rest of their attack was stopped by the formed masses of Best's Hanoverians. The now rallied Brunswick cavalry appears to have engaged in this battle as well.

After the cuirassiers withdrew the French resumed a battle of skirmishers and artillery. This began to have its effect on the British. The Brunswickers began to crumble and a battalion of Best's Hanoverians was brought forward to extend the first line to the east. This battalion, however, was caught by a mixed force of French cuirassiers, lancers, and hussars and ridden down. The survivors fled to the Namur road.

Wellington brought forward another Hanoverian battalion and aligned them in a ditch just south of the Namur road. Their fire was not overwhelming, but the wind was already out of the French attack and they withdrew.

To the east, however, the Brunswickers and the 95th Rifles had been forced out of the village of Thyle. They retired on the Bois de Cherris where the French began to once again press them to the limit. Other Brunswickers still held the Bossu Woods by themselves until Halkett's Brigade, supported by Kielmansegge's Hanoverian Brigade, moved three battalions forward to support them. The 69th Regiment of Foot, one of these battalions, is the battalion that the Prince of Orange issued his famous order for them to move out of square and into line. A force of French cavalry swooped down on the 69th and destroyed it. The remainder of Halkett's brigade received rough handling and the brigade was completely broken. Its survivors moved into the Bossu Woods.

About that time two more Brunswick battalions and a battery arrived down the Genappe road. The infantry was ordered by Wellington to advance in two columns between the Charleroi road and the Bossu Wood and cleared that area of French. Under the cover of their advance Wellington rallied Halkett's Brigade. The Brunswicker's advance appears to have been supported by Best's Hanoverians. Piraumont was retaken.

Wellington passed over to the attack and launched a British Division towards Pierreponts. The Brunswick infantry stood in square in echelon on their left flank. It was this attack that finally ended the battle.

The Brunswick troops appear to have performed well, but their cavalry could not stand against the French cavalry. The infantry, however, had held its own through out the battle. The Hanoverians of Best and Kielmansegge's brigade had not been in the front of the battle, but had performed well. One of Best's battalions had been overrun, but then so were three British battalions.

Waterloo - La Haye Sainte

The farm of La Haye Saine, the orchard to the south of the buildings, and the sloping ground to the west of the enclosures were occupied by the 2nd KGL Light Battalion and two companies of the 1st KGL Light Battalion. As they were driven back by the French skirmishers leading the left echelon of d'Erlon's famous attack Wellington ordered the Lüneburg battalion of Keilmansegge's brigade forward. A French cuirassier regiment was moving forward to support the skirmishers as they pushed into the orchard and collided with the Lüneburg Battalion, throwing it into disorder. The cuirassiers quickly rode up, crushed the Lüneburg Battalion, and sabered all those who were outside the farm buildings. Only a small portion of the battalion succeeded in retiring to the Hanoverian main position. The Lüneburg Battalion's flag was taken back to the French lines as a trophy of the French victory.

As the cuirassiers reformed, Kielmansegge and Ompteda's brigades formed square to deal with the French cavalry. Uxbridge was, at the same time preparing his cavalry to deal with the French cavalry and d'Erlon's infantry. It was at that time that the Union Brigade made its famous ride to disaster and d'Erlon's I Corps was destroyed.

La Haye Sainte had become isolated and having been in the center of the action, the 9 companies, from various battalions, soon found that they had fired off the bulk of their ammunition. The single ammunition cart belonging to them had become involved in an earlier retreat, was overturned in a ditch, and lost.

Further attacks rolled towards La Haye Sainte, the most famous of which was the massive attack by the French cuirassiers. Both Ompteda's KGL and Kielmansegge's Hanoverians formed square and resisted this attack. They were not to escape lightly, as they had become targets themselves and suffered casualties accordingly.

As the situation got worse, ammunition ran out in La Haye Sainte. Baring, who commanded the KGL in La Haye Sainte, sent those men not from his command back to their parent regiments. He then moved the remains of his battalion to join the two companies of the 1st KGL Light Battalion that were in a hollow road behind the farm.

Behind La Haye Sainte, holding the British center, stood the few remnants of Ompteda's annihilated KGL Brigade and the severely thinned remains of Kielmansegge's Hanoverian Brigade. La Haye Sainte, now unoccupied, fell to the French cuirassiers.

As this attack wained the French succeeded in bringing two horse guns into action to the northwest of La Haye Sainte, within 300 yards of the allied lines. Before they were driven away they blew away the face of one allied square.

Wellington then ordered forward the fresh battalions from the Brunswick contingent forward. They had been saved for just such a situation. At the same time the 5th (Hanoverian) Brigade, under Major General von Vinke, was pulled back from the left wing and placed in reserve before the Mont St. Jean farm.

Vivian's 6th Cavalry Brigade arrived and deployed in line behind Alten's Division as the Brunswick battalions moved between Maitland and Lambert and were engaged by the French skirmishers and light artillery that had been pounding the British. The Brunswick soldiers were thrown into an extremely dangerous situation, recoiled and broke. They were stopped, however, by Vivian's line. Wellington personally rallied them and brought them forward.

As Wellington was rallying the Brunswickers the Prince of Orange ordered Ompteda to deploy and advance against the French infantry that was moving forward. Ompteda protested the foolishness of advancing in line when French

cavalry was so near, the Prince of Orange ordered him to be silent and follow orders.

According to English accounts Ompteda ordered the 5th KGL Line Battalion forward and it was promptly caught in the flank by the French cuirassiers and rolled up from right to left. The battalion was obliterated and Ompteda was killed. The French author Charras states that the 8th KGL Line Battalion advanced with them and that it was the 8th that was destroyed and its flag lost, while the 5th KGL Line resisted two successive charges and successfully withdrew.

Not satisfied, the Prince of Orange then led forward a Nassau battalion from Kruse's Brigade, which was broken and the Prince wounded.

The last military action of historical note by the Hanoverians around La Haye Saint occurred shortly after Ompteda's brave but wasted death. The Cumberland Hussars, a Hanoverian regiment only recently formed, was ordered forward to engage the French cavalry. The regiment refused to advance, and with its colonel at its head, turned and fled up the road to Brussels, telling all of the defeat of the Allied army at Waterloo.

Though this was far from the end of the battle and the fight would continue around La Haye Sainte, it was the end of significant actions for the Hanoverians.

Hougomont

Hougomont was a walled farm, typical of northern France and Belgium. It was to become one of the focal points of the battle on 18 June.

Initially its garrison consisted of two light companies from the 1st British Guard Regiment, two more light companies from the 2nd British Guard Regiment, a Nassau battalion from Saxe-Weimar's Brigade, and the 300 man strong Kielmansegge Jägerkorps.

The Kielmansegge jägers were armed with their own hunting rifles and inflicted serious casualties on the French as they repeatedly attacked the walled farm.

After repeated attacks, Hougomont appeared threatened with capture and Wellington sent nine companies of the 3rd British Guard Regiment to reinforce this critical position. Shortly later they were reinforced by nearly all of Byng's Guards Brigade, the 2nd KGL Line Battalion, the light companies of du Plat's KGL Brigade and finally the Brunswick Avant-Garde Battalion.

The English author Weller suggests that the Brunswick Avant-Garde Battalion arrived late in the defense of Hougomont, but the French author Charras says that Wellington sent them forward when he saw the progress of Guilleminot's first attack. According to Charras they arrived as Guilleminot's division was locked in battle with the defenders of Hougomont.

The battle at Hougomont was a bloody, hard fought battle, but it is very difficult to extract from it the individual actions of either the Hanoverian jägers or the Brunswick Avant-Garde Battalion, especially when they stood shoulder to shoulder with the British Guard in a successful defense. There remains, therefore, little more that can be said than to acknowledge their presence at this critical fight and state that these German troops fought bravely and successfully.

The Brunswickers

Detailed accounts, being hard as they are to find, leaves us obliged to relate Mercer's account of his experiences with the Brunswickers at Waterloo. The day prior to Waterloo his battery had caught up and overtook the rear of a Brunswick column. When their rear divisions heard the clatter of Mercer's

horses' hooves, "without once looking behind them, they began to crowd and press on those in front, until at last, hearing us close up to them, and finding it impossible to push forward in the road, many of them broke off into the fields; and such was their panic that, in order to run lighter, away went arms and knapsacks in all directions, and a general race ensued, the whole corps being in the most horrid confusion."

On the following day, 18 June, at about 3:00 p.m., on the field at Waterloo, Mercer's battery was sent to support the Brunswickers as they fought off repeated French cavalry charges. This would appear to be much after Wellington had rallied them from their first encounter with the French.

"The Brunswickers were falling fast - the shot every moment making great gaps in their squares, which the officers and sergeants were actively employed in filling up by pushing their men together, and sometimes thumping ere they could make them move. These were the very boys whom I had but yesterday seen throwing away their arms, and fleeing, panic-stricken, from the very sound of our horses' feet. Today they fled not bodily, to be sure, but spiritually, for their senses seemed to have left them. There they stood, with recovered arms, like so many logs, or rather like the very wooden figures which I had seen them practicing at their cantonments. Every moment I feared they would again throw down their arms and flee; but their officers and sergeants behaved nobly, not only keeping them together, but managing to keep their squares closed in spite of the carnage made amongst them. To have sought refuge amongst men in such a state were madness - the very moment our men ran from their guns I was convinced, would be the signal for their disbanding. We had better, then, fall at our posts than in such a situation. Our coming up seemed to reanimate them, and all their eyes were directed to us - indeed, it was providential, for had we not arrived as we did, I scarcely think there is doubt of what would have been their fate. Our first gun had scarcely gained the interval between their squares, when I saw through the smoke the leading squadrons of the advancing column coming on at a brisk trot...."

The battle swirled, pulled away, and came on once again. "Their pace was a slow but steady trot. None of your furious galloping charges was this, but a deliberate advance, at a deliberate pace, as of men resolved to carry their point. They moved in profound silence, and the only sound that could be heard from them amidst the incessant roar of the battle was a low thunder-like reverberation of the ground beneath the simultaneous tread of so many horses. On our part was equal deliberation. Every man stood steadily at his post, the guns ready, loaded with round-shot first and a case over it; the tubes were in the vents; the port-fires glared and sputtered behind the wheels; and my word alone was wanting to hurl destruction on that goodly show of gallant men and noble horses. I delayed this, for experience had given me confidence. The Brunswickers partook of this feeling, and with their squares - much reduced in point of size - well closed, stood firmly, with arms at the recover, and eyes fixed on us ready to commence their fire with our first discharge."

The Brunswickers were, however, to meet their match later in the battle when Napoleon, desperate for a victory, sent forward his Guard. The Brunswickers were thrown back by the Imperial Guard. The Prince of Orange, once more back in the saddle, sent forward the Nassau contingent and it received the same treatment, falling back. The Prince's horse was shot out from under him.

The final explosion of the battle was to occur a few moments later as Maitland's British sprang up from the ground and fired their devastating volleys that broke the Imperial Guard's advance, ending the battle.

Battle Honors
Hanover, Brunswick, Hesse-Cassel & Hanseatic Cities

In French Service

127th Line Regiment (in French Service)	
17 August 1812	Battle of Smolensk, Russia
5-7 September 1812	Battle of Borodino, Russia
128th Line Regiment (in French Service)	
17 August 1812	Battle of Smolensk, Russia
Fall 1813	Defense of Kustrin
129th Line Regiment (in French Service)	
17 August 1812	Battle of Smolensk, Russia
5-7 September 1812	Battle of Borodino, Russia

Hanoverian 1813-1815

Kielmannseggs Jägers	
16 September 1813	Battle of Göhrde, Germany
10 December 1813	Battle at Schestedt, Germany
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium
Hanoverian Jägers	
16 September 1813	Battle of Göhrde, Germany
10 December 1813	Battle at Schestedt, Germany
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium
Lüneburg (1st) Light Battalion	
16 September 1813	Battle of Göhrde, Germany
10 December 1813	Battle at Schestedt, Germany
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium
Bremen and Verden (2nd) Light Battalion	
16 September 1813	Battle of Göhrde, Germany
10 December 1813	Battle at Schestedt, Germany
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium
Lauenberg Battalion	
16 September 1813	Battle of Göhrde, Germany
10 December 1813	Battle at Schestedt, Germany
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium
von Bennigsen (4th) Battalion	
16 September 1813	Battle of Göhrde, Germany
10 December 1813	Battle at Schestedt, Germany
von Langsehr (5th) Battalion	
16 September 1813	Battle of Göhrde, Germany
10 December 1813	Battle at Schestedt, Germany
Calenberg Field Battalion	
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium
York Light Battalion	
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium
Groenbenhagen Jäger Battalion	
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium
Bremervorde Landwehr Battalion	
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium
Osnabruck Landwehr Battalion	
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium
Quackenbruck Landwehr Battalion	
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium
Salzgritter Landwehr Battalion	
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium

Nienburg Landwehr Battalion	
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium
Hoya Landwehr Battalion	
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium
Bentheim Landwehr Battalion	
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium
Hameln Landwehr Battalion	
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium
Hildeshiem Landwehr Battalion	
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium
Peine Landwehr Battalion	
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium
Gisshorn Landwehr Battalion	
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium
Verden Landwehr Battalion	
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium
Lüneburg Landwehr Battalion	
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium
Osterode Landwehr Battalion	
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium
Munden Landwehr Battalion	
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium
Lüneburg Hussar Regiment	
16 September 1813	Battle of Göhrde, Germany
Bremen and Verden Hussar Regiment	
16 September 1813	Battle of Göhrde, Germany
10 December 1813	Battle at Schestedt, Germany
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium
Cumberland Hussar Regiment	
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium
Prince Regent's Hussar Regiment	
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium

Brunswick

Brunswick Avant-Garde Battalion	
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium
Brunswick Leib-Battalion	
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium
1st Brunswick Light Infantry	
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium
2nd Brunswick Light Infantry	
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium
3rd Brunswick Light Infantry	
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium
1st Brunswick Line Infantry	
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium
2nd Brunswick Line Infantry	
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium
3rd Brunswick Line Infantry	
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium
2nd Brunswick Hussars	
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium
Brunswick Uhlans	
18 June 1815	Waterloo, Belgium

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